THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, R. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Election To-Day.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED

Dividing Patronage.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Robbing the Register's Office.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rumored Resignation of Fish.

NEW YORK, November 6, 1871.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

The Attorney General has begun a suit on behalf of the people and Mayor, Aldermen and commonality of New York against Thomas C. Field, in the Supreme Court, to recover $459,977 fraudulently obtained from the city treasury in payment of certain claims brought by Field in behalf of members of the old fire department. Field is a candidate for the Senate from the Nineteenth District against Horatio Seymour.

A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says the doings of Chief Clerk Johns, of the Pension Office in the Interior Department, will be investigated by Congress. One of the schemes in which Johns was concerned was the leasing of a site of a hotel, which was secured for three years for ten thousand dollars per year for pension office purposes, and on the rental of which, it is alleged, a large per centage was paid to the committee, on the subject of which Johns was a member.

SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

A *Tribune* special from Columbia, South Carolina, says in York county over one hundred men have been arrested, including four negroes, and nearly as many more have voluntarily given themselves up, who confessed that they belonged to the Ku-Klux, and have told the whole story of their connection with it. In Spartanburg county the number arrested thus far is about one hundred, many of whom made confessions. The greater part of the men apprehended belong to the poor white class. The reports published in some of the New York newspapers of the arrest of women, is untrue, as all other stories about the prisoners being subjected to cruel treatment or unnecessary hardships.

The *World* reiterates the report regarding the blue-pluming of South Carolina by the State officers, and says a later information shows it not only to be correct, but even so tempered in the interests of truth and justice toward all, as to fall short of the real condition of affairs. The *World* also alleges immense issues of fraudulent bonds by the State officers of North Carolina, and promises for days official figures regarding both frauds.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

The *Tribune* says in some districts, notably that of Bradley and O'Brien, the intense interest in the elections threatens to disturb the peace, while the prospects of a quiet election are generally not encouraging. The canvass for the past two months has been noisy and vigorous in contests where the struggle is narrowed to a single candidate on the reform ticket. Frequent disturbances are almost certain, though it is hoped the police and military preparations to suppress the factiousness will prevent a general riot, which has been threatened. Practically there are only two tickets in the field, that of the Ring or Tammany, and that of the Reformers. On the county ticket of the latter, Republicans of both organizations and the honest Democracy are firmly united, the ticket being made up of both Republicans and Democrats, and heartily endorsed and actively supported by several of the reform organizations which have sprung into existence for this canvass.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY FISH.

The *Tribune* reports the resignation of Secretary Fish, and says, editorily: The country has been inflicted with rumors, sometimes amounting to the resignation of Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and these are so finely crystalized into the statement which we have to-day from Washington in a shape so authentic and trustworthy that we are compelled to give it credence.

RAISING A DRAFT.

R. O. Bernheim, *alias* Williams, *alias* Watson, *alias* Cassiday, was arrested to-day charged with raising a draft on Howes & Mancy from thirty to three thousand dollars, and counting money at the. He has also operated in Washington, and is said to have committed forgeries upon the house of Clark & Co., bankers, Philadelphia.

REGISTRATION OF EMIGRANTS.

A number of prominent gentlemen, including Chas. O'Connor, John E. Develin, and Oswald Ottendorfer, sent a communication to the Emigration Society, directing attention to a report that the emigrants on Ward's Island were falsely registered, and asking that measures be taken to prevent the men from voting.

DIVIDING PATRONAGE.

Cards are published by O'Donovan-Rossa and Gen. Sigel, the one soliciting support on behalf of the other. Rossa states that Sigel promises to give a third of the patronage of the office of Register to Americans, a third to Irish and a third to Germans. He calls upon the citizens to keep a lookout for the count, as if he gets a fair show he thinks he can defeat Tweed.

DEATH BY POISON.

Miss Alice Mapes, of this city, was taken from a Fifth avenue stage in a dying condition on Saturday and died shortly after arrival at St. Luke's Hospital. A post mortem examination showed poison. She is believed to have been drugged by villains who answered her advertisement for a position as governess.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

On Saturday a clerk named Nevins attempted to take from the Register's office about two hundred and sixty deeds, mortgages, &c., involving four or five hundred city lots, but was prevented by a watchman. This morning he was arrested and committed in default of two thousand dollars bail to answer.

ORDER NOT COMPLIED WITH.

The order for the release of one of the prisoners in Ludlow street jail, signed by Judge Barnard, not being complied with by the Sheriff, who has taken the advice of counsel in the matter of jurisdiction, the case will come up on a writ of *habeas corpus* on Wednesday.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

The Coroner thinks that the testimony will prove that the case of the young lady found sick in a Fifth avenue stage, and who subsequently died, was one of suicide. Mr. Mapes, of Middletown, her father, has left the Coroner's office to-day. The deceased was a highly respected and intelligent lady.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

This evening Alderman Bernard O'Neill, of the Twenty-first ward, was arrested and locked up in the Ludlow street jail. The charge was made by Patrick Connolly, who accused O'Neill of having induced him to vote illegally at the last election.

WILL VOTE EARLY.

One of the rumors concerning election frauds is that Tammany ruffians intend having many of the names on the registry list voted on early in the day, to the exclusion of the legitimate voters. Where a man votes on a false name there seems to be no remedy.

A RECOMMENDATION.

The *Times* is authorized to state that Gov. Hoffman will recommend to the next Legislature to so amend the laws as to prevent imprisonment for debt, and will also recommend special legislation regarding undue detention of witnesses.

OIL WORKS BURNED.

Pratt's oil works, at Hunter's Point, were burned yesterday. During the fire a large tank of gasoline exploded, seriously burning four firemen. Loss $20,000.

ROUGHS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

There are many rumors afloat to-day in regard to anticipated troubles at the polls to-morrow. It is reported that a gang of roughs came from Philadelphia for repeating purposes.

NEWS FROM INDIA.

Intelligence received here to-day reports that the assassins of the late Lord Chief Justice of India have been hung. His body was burned by a number of natives of the lowest caste.

CHARGE TO GRAND JURY.

In Brooklyn to-day Judge Gilbert charged the grand jury in regard to the election law and the punishment of frauds on the ballot.

FIELDS NOT YET ARRESTED.

The Sheriff has not yet received the order granted this morning for the arrest of Fields. No effort will be made to serve one until after the election.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Coroner's jury to-day was unable to fix the responsibility of the death of John O'Rourk, who was found in a dying condition recently in Second avenue.

COUNTERFEITER SENTENCED.

George Hoffman pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money to-day, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

WILL RESIDE AT SING SING.

Peter Furlacher was sent to Sing Sing for fifteen years for assaulting and robbing Daniel O'Halleron in October.

A CHANCE TO VOTE.

It was ordered to-day that the members of the militia on duty shall be relieved a short time to enable them to vote.

POSTPONED.

The Fisk-Mansfield injunction, which was to have been argued in Brooklyn to-day, was postponed till Wednesday.

DEMANDED THEIR PAY.

The water police demanded but did not get two months' pay of the Controller to-day.

POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

The case of the repeater Lazarus was postponed indefinitely.

COURTS TO ADJOURN.

All the State and United States Courts will adjourn over to-morrow.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Calabria has arrived.

ST. LOUIS.

Defense of General Sheridan's Military Policy at Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—A special from Springfield, Ill., says: The defence of General Sheridan's military occupation of Chicago seems to rest on the plea of necessity. It is not generally known yet, but it is true, that the Adjutant General of this State, an able and experienced soldier, reached Chicago the day after the fire, with four hundred and fifty picked men well armed, under orders from Governor Palmer to enforce the laws and preserve order. And that, under the advice and direction of General Sheridan and Mayor Mason, he returned home with his men, because there was no necessity of either. After this the regiment of which Governor Palmer complains was organized and called into service.

COUNTERFEITERS' DEN BROKEN UP.

A counterfeiters' den a few miles from Kansas City was broken up last Saturday, and J. O'Riley and Tom Ballard arrested. Harry Cole and Josiah Dwyer, the latter the leader of the gang, were also captured, but escaped while the officers were examining a miner's house. The articles captured are one one-thousand dollar national bank note plate, one two-dollar national bank note plate, two ten-dollar national bank note plates, four sets of fifty-cent plates, two sets of engravers' tools, ten transfer rolls and bed pieces, two transfer and five printing presses, $6,500 in counterfeit bills, and a quantity of fine paper, the same as is used by the government.

GEORGIA.

Action of the Legislature.

ATLANTA, November 6.—Both branches of the Legislature adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor of the State, who has resigned his office and left the State under circumstances creating grave suspicions that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, has, in charging, in a letter bearing the date of the 23d of October, 1871, addressed to his political friends and the people of Georgia, that a majority of the House of Representatives had pledged themselves to vote on articles of impeachment against him without investigation, and that the Senate had determined to unseat a sufficient number of Republican Senators to secure his conviction without regard to the truth and validity of the charges, defamed this general assembly by charges which are untrue, and that a statement in this same letter to the effect that the people of Georgia have recently denounced or ignored the Constitution of the United States, is false, and defamatory to the people of this State. On the contrary, we assert that the people of this State do now, as they did six months ago, when, according to a letter of said Rufus B. Bullock, they were peaceably disposed, acquiesce in the result of the war and neither entertain any hostility toward the United States, nor deny any person within the limits of the State equal protection of its laws.

ARKANSAS.

Medical.

LITTLE ROCK, November 6.—The State Medical Association convened to-day and elected J. M. Holcomb, of Pine Bluff, President for the ensuing year.

PREPARING FOR ELECTION.

The Police Committee of the City Council had a meeting to-night. Each member decided to take charge of one ward at the election to-morrow. Forty special police have been sworn in by each.

The commandant of the United States post here has received instructions from Washington to sustain the city authorities in preserving peace.

M. E. CHURCH CONFERENCE.

The Little Rock Conference of the M. E. Church South is still in session. It will adjourn to-morrow.

MASONIC.

The Grand Lodge of Masons convened to-night. Grand Master S. W. Williams delivered his address to an unusually large assemblage.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

A torchlight procession takes place to-night by the Brooks Republicans. Fears of trouble are still apprehended.

Masonic.

LITTLE ROCK, November 4.—The Grand Council of Masons met to-day and elected E. H. English as Grand Master for the ensuing year.

RAILWAY GRANT.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this evening, resolutions were adopted pledging the Chamber to use all the means in its power to defeat the proposition to be voted on next Tuesday granting $100,000 to the Little Rock and Helena Railroad. Committees have been appointed to attend the polls in each ward, and see that the election is fairly conducted. The excitement over the election is very great.

ADJOURNED.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows adjourned to-night, as did also the State Convention of the Christian Church.

ROCHESTER.

General Council of Lutheran Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 6.—The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America, now in session here, has re-elected Rev. Dr. Scranth as President, Rev. S. Laird A. Spatch as Secretary, and S. Gross Fry, of Philadelphia, as Treasurer. The importance of increased support of the home and foreign missions, especially the former, in view of the recent calamities among the Swedish Lutherans and others in Chicago and the northwest, is engaging the earnest attention of the Council.

The Danish-Norwegian Synod has just been admitted. All the synods are represented.

INDIANA.

Fire at Brookville.

BROOKVILLE, November 6.—At about six o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered over the furnace of the extensive mill of the Stewart Paper Company, in this place, and in a very short time the whole building was in ruins. The loss is about $75,000, with an insurance of about $25,000. It is supposed to have caught from the furnace.

DEATH OF WM. MADING.

FORT WAYNE, November 6.—Wm. Mading, for eleven years master car builder and car inspector for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, died at his residence in this city to-day, of typhoid fever. He has been a member of the town council for a number of years, and held a prominent position among the leading men of the city. The city buildings, railroad shops and offices are draped in mourning. His remains will be taken to Allegheny City, Pa., on Wednesday, for interment.

MEETING OF RAILWAY STOCKHOLDERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 6.—A meeting of the stockholders of the I. C. & L. Railroad was held to-day at the company's depot, in this city, for the election of directors, and to pass upon a proposed scheme for the reorganization of the company, and whether, in carrying out said plan, they will consent to an adjudication in bankruptcy.

The receivers of the road presented their report, showing the condition of the road from the time they began the management up to the present time. The report shows a gratifying increase in the prosperity of the road, and was received and adopted, and the course of the receivers was approved. 82,300 ties have been laid and 2,510 tons of iron added to it, and $50,000 expended upon water stations and depots.

The following shows the financial condition of the road: Bonded debt authorized, $8,400,000; bonds actually sold, $7,972,000; coupons unpaid, $400,000; debt secured by bonds and real estate, $400,000; preferred debts, $30,000; claims in litigation, $50,000; unsecured debt, $74,000; I. C. & L. stock, $5,685,400; Cincinnati and Indiana stock outstanding and actually sold, $43,000. The report closes with a hope that as the reorganization of the road has been signed by two-thirds of the stockholders, and as the business of the road will leave a surplus in a few years to pay off all its floating debt and give a valuable property in the stock, the legal complications will be speedily settled.

Judge Hoodley, of Cincinnati, then presented a resolution that the stockholders authorize the board of directors to file in the name of the company a voluntary petition in the case now pending upon the petition of Joel Richardson, and upon other petitions that have been or may be filed, or to consent to a sale under proceedings of foreclosure, as said board may deem best, and in case of a sale of the property the board is authorized to consent to the same. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Henry C. Lord and a number of distinguished Cincinnatians were present.

CHICAGO.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

CHICAGO, November 6.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States Court in this city, asking that the Manhattan Insurance Company of New York be declared bankrupt, and that an assignee be appointed to take charge of its assessments for the benefit of its creditors. This has been done to test the question, whether a foreign corporation, doing business in this State, is amenable to the Bankrupt Courts of this State. This is done under authority of an act of the General Assembly, passed March 11th, 1869, in which it is enacted, that any insurance companies, incorporated or organized under the law of any other State, desiring to do business in this State, must first appoint an attorney in this State on whom process of law can be served and filed in the office of the State Auditor, and it is claimed under this act that any foreign insurance company that shall come into this State to do business, should be amenable to the laws of this State, and to some extent as private citizens, and that the creditors of such company should not be obliged to apply to the judicial powers of any other State for the enforcement of their rights and claims. The Manhattan Insurance Company, in entering this State to do business, complied with the statutes referred to, by appointing an agent, who still resides in the city of Chicago, and upon whom service can be held if process is issued by any court in the county.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHELTER.

The Shelter Committee of the aid society report that 5,689 persons have made application for temporary houses, and 4,178 have been granted.

CONSULATE REVIVED.

Jas. Warrack has been appointed British Consul for Chicago. The Consulate was abolished several years ago, but has been again revived.

THE ELECTION.

There is a deep interest manifested in the result of the election to be held to-morrow. There will be a comparatively large vote cast.

The Board of Trade to-day resolved to adjourn over until Wednesday, and no transactions in that body will take place.

The Mayor has also issued a proclamation recommending the closing of all classes of business during the day.

ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT.

Dr. C. B. Dyer, an old and well known citizen, was arrested to-day at the suit of Thos. J. Sutherland, a lawyer, who charges that Dr. Dyer on Saturday last, with force of arms, made assault upon him, and then and there did beat him violently upon the head and face with a large and heavy cane. Damages are laid at twenty five thousand dollars.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 6.—River four feet two inches; falling. Clear and cool.

LOUISVILLE, November 6.—River risen six inches; still rising slowly; three feet large at head of canal, and fifteen or eighteen inches in chute. Clear and mild.

EVANSVILLE, November 6.—Weather chiefly clear and mild. River falling slowly. Port list up—Eddyville, 12 P. M.; Fayette, 8 A. M.; Leclaire, 11; Mollie Ragon and Umpire 3. Down—Ella Hughes and Ruby, 4 A. M. Business very light.

MEMPHIS, November 6.—Clear and pleasant. River falling. Arrived—Ada Heilman, Cairo; Clarksville, Vicksburg; Sioux City, White river. Departed—Capitol City and Commonwealth, New Orleans; Lady Lee and Dahlia Pike, St. Louis; Roseville, Arkansas river.

VICKSBURG, November 6.—Down—Lady Johnson, 12 M.; Pargoud, 7 P. M. Up—Mollie Ebert, 10 last night. Up to-day—Esperanza, 11 A. M.; M. J. Wicks, 12 M; Tom Reese and Barnes, 12. Warm and clear. River falling.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—Arrived —Mary E. Forsythe, St. Louis; South western, Cairo; Mohawk and barges, St. Louis. Weather clear.

LITTLE ROCK, November 6.—Clear and pleasant. No arrivals or departures.

CAIRO, November 6.—Atlantic, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 A. M. J. J. Abert, from Cairo south at 6 A. M. Florence, Cairo to St. Louis, 1; Burksville, Evansville packet, 1; Glasgow, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 5 P. M. Shannon, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6. River rose 4 inches. Cloudy; thermometer 62.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Arrived—Lady Pike, upper Mississippi; Tom Jasper and Belfast, New Orleans; City of Pekin and Northwestern, Keokuk; St. Joseph, Memphis; H. S. Turner, New Orleans. Departed.—City of Chester, Orleans. Memphis; Pembina, St. Paul; Lady Pike, upper Mississippi. Bagard, Keokuk. River stationary. Weather cloudy and mild.

ALABAMA.

Bankrupt Railway.

MONTGOMERY, November 6.—Judge Busteed granted an order declaring the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company bankrupt, and appointed Colonel Gindrat as receiver and designated November twenty-seventh as the day for the election of an assignee. Col. Gindrat was heretofore custodian *ad interim* appointed by the State.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 6.—At a Republican gathering in the Court House Square to-night an anvil being used as a cannon exploded, killing two men and wounding several more or less seriously. This unfortunate accident ended the meeting.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Ku Klux Affairs.

KENTUCKY WAR CLAIM.

Lo! the Poor Indian.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, November 6, 1871.

KU KLUX AFFAIRS.

A letter from a gentleman connected with the Sub-Ku Klux Committee, dated Livingston, Ala., October 31, says that up to this time about one hundred and eighty witnesses have been examined in this county. Sumpter and Choctaw are the worst in the State. There is trouble to procure deputies to serve subpœnas.

Senator Scott has received a letter from Yorkville, S. C., dated October 29th, in which it is stated that Avery, Tomlinson and Brattou, together with twenty or thirty others of the Ku Klux, precipitately fled. About one hundred and sixty delivered themselves up. The evidence is very strong against them. There is confirmation of a large number of whippings and of hanging by Ku Klux, of which Bratton was the leader, Tomlinson and Avery being accessory; also of the murders of Brown, Lest and Romidtree, besides five other murders not heretofore suspected. Thirty men concerned in various murders are in jail, most of them having fully confessed. It is shown that all the murders were committed by order of Grand Chief Avery. There is rejoicing among the people at the relief which has been afforded them, and the President's action is thought to be vindicated by the facts.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Junction Railroad Company against the Bank of Ashland; decision below affirmed.

Bartle & Co. against Clise; opinion below affirmed.

United States against Burns. In this case the Court of Claims gave the plaintiff judgment for the use by the Government of the Sibley tent. The plaintiff being part owner of the contract, the department refused to pay on the ground that it would be a violation of the regulations. This Court rules that the Sibley contract is valid and not within prohibition of the regulation; judgment affirmed.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise on Tuesday very generally along the Atlantic coast, and winds veer to the northeast; a rising temperature in the middle and southern States. Easterly winds will probably continue during the night on southern Lake Michigan, and northeast winds on the lower lakes. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coast this evening.

WANTS TO LEARN AGRICULTURE.

Superintendent Hoag reports that Big Mouth, the famous Arrapahoe chief, says he is convinced of the advantages his people derived from the whites. He says that the whites will soon cover the whole land. If the Indians do not go into the whiteman's path, they will be swept away. He is therefore determined to learn the cultivation of the soil.

KENTUCKY WAR CLAIM.

The United States Supreme Court today granted leave to the State of Kentucky to file a petition for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a warrant for $525,259, the amount alleged to be due on account of a war claim. The motion will be argued on the 17th inst.

PATENT CASE.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day dissolved the interference of B. E. W. Nichols, of Canton, Ohio, in the case of the application of Richard A. Jackson, of Allegheny, Ohio, for a patent for converting cast iron into steel.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed William Prescott Smith and John W. Davis as commissioners from Maryland to the centennial celebration of Independence.

RESIGNED.

Major Junius B. Wheeler, of the Engineer corps, has resigned.

ILLINOIS.

Election of Railway Directors.

QUINCY, November 6.—The election of directors of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, took place to-day at Hannibal. Nearly nine millions of stock were represented and the following directors were chosen: Jacob S. Rogers, of New York, E. S. Higgins, of New York, A. F. Ramsdell, of New London, Conn., A. Bayliss, of New York, Henry Smith, of New York, Jno. A. Palker, of New York, Geo. B. Alley and J. M. Whitecomb, of New York, and Daniel S. Miller, of New York. The new board is understood to be in the interest of the Erie Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS.

Steamboat Sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—The steamboat Wade Hampton, from Vicksburg to New Orleans, sprung a leak and sunk opposite Donaldsonville this morning. No lives were lost. The cargo consisted of 1,669 bales of cotton, 50 hogsheads of sugar, 100 barrels of molasses, and 2,800 sacks of cotton seed. Most of the cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The boat may be raised. The boat was valued at sixty thousand dollars; insured in western and northern offices for thirty-five thousand dollars.

BOSTON.

Advance in Whale Oil.

BOSTON, November 6.—The news of the disaster to the whaling fleet has advanced whale oil from sixty cents to one dollar per gallon. The Boston insurance officer had little, if any, risks. The New Bedford offices lose one million dollars.

ARRESTED.

Martin Von Kleck, seventeen years of age, was arrested on suspicion of stealing six thousand dollars' worth of jewelry from his father in Brooklyn.

PHILADELPHIA.

Aid for Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—In the Spring Garden Methodist Episcopal church ten thousand dollars were collected yesterday for the Chicago sufferers. $1,800 were collected at the same church two weeks ago. Dr. Fowler, of Chicago, delivered an address.

FIRE.

The loss by fire at Watson & Clark's phosphate works at Point Breeze was $150,000; fully insured.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha Library Lottery.

OMAHA, November 6.—The Omaha Library drawing has commenced. There is an immense crowd present, and universal satisfaction is expressed. Colonel Patrick, President of the Board of Trade, is presiding. Gen. Strickland, President of the Constitutional Convention, addressed the assembly. The Commissioners were sworn by the Judge of the Police Court.

CALIFORNIA.

The Late Marine Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The disaster to the whaling fleet was fully predicted by the Esquimaux, but no attention was paid to their warning. The Esquimeaux were boarding the ships and carrying off everything of value to them. Dr. Woodbridge, surgeon of the Moses Taylor, died on the return voyage from Honolulu.

FOREIGN.

Charitable Paris.

MEETING TO AID CHICAGO.

Minister Washburne's Speech.

FRANCE.

MEETING TO AID CHICAGO.

NEW YORK, November 6.—A letter from Paris says the meeting held to procure means to aid Chicago, which was convened by Minister Washburne, was largely attended by American residents in Paris, there being many English present as well. Washburne, in his speech, said Chicago is the home of a population distinguished the world over for its energy, its enterprise, its public spirit, its intelligence, its patriotism and a great people; but greater than ever in the future, for they shall rise above their misfortunes and the waters of the magnificent lake that laves the shores of the burning city shall never sing its requiem; for it shall rise, Phœnix like, from its ashes, and challenge the wonder and admiration of the world. The great calamity makes all nations kin. Our suffering countrymen will have the sympathies of the people of all nations. Though the people of Paris are suffering from the disasters of a terrible war, we will have their warm sympathy, to be manifested according to the measure of their ability, in a substantial way. The great and generous heart of England has been roused. Large subscriptions have been made all over the United Kingdom.

Various gentlemen spoke on behalf of the relief movement. Among others, Tucker, of Georgia, said he was glad, as a representative of the south, to take part in a meeting which had for its object so praiseworthy a purpose. He was sure that the south would be as ready as the north to give aid to the suffering.

Francis Corbin, of Virginia, also spoke to the same purpose.

Thirty thousand dollars were subscribed at the meeting.

M. Cochin, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, had issued a circular announcing the formation of a relief committee, and asking subscriptions, stating that France, though poor, desired to give proof of her fraternal sympathies in return for what the inhabitants of the United States had done for French misfortunes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AID FOR SUFFERERS.

LONDON, November 6.—J. S. Morgan & Co. have remitted two hundred pounds sterling, received from Greenock, for the sufferers by the forest fires in Michigan and Wisconsin.

CANADA.

FIRE IN LONDON.

LONDON, ONT., November 6.—Moorhead's furniture factory and residence, and also a small cabinet shop, were burned to-night. One hundred mechanics are thrown out of employment. Moorhead's insurance is $40,000; total loss $90,000.

GERMANY.

COINAGE BILL.

BERLIN, November 6.—The Federal Council approved the draft of the coinage bill, which is to be submitted to Parliament.

CINCINNATI.

Right of Way.

CINCINNATI, November 6.—The committees on roads and canals, railroads and sewerage, of the Common Council, in joint session, agreed to recommend to the Council to vacate Kilgour street and Eggleston avenue from Pearl to Front, for the use of the Cincinnati Bridge Company and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company. If the Council adopts this recommendation, and it is believed it will, it settles the question between the city and the Bridge Company and railroad with reference to the approaches to the bridge, and secures all the depots now projected on a grand scale on this side of the river. A proviso is annexed that other railroads may use these streets on equitable terms.

Y. M. C. A.

H. Thane Miller was to-night elected President of the Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Association.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Stone & Stewart's paper mill at Brookville, Indiana, was burned on Sunday.

—The residence of Hon. Wm. Fielding, Past Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons, at Sidney, Ohio, was burned at three o'clock yesterday morning.

—D. A. Sheppard, agent of the Transfer Company, at Memphis, Tenn., committed suicide yesterday, by taking laudanum. He was from Louisville. Intemperance was the cause.

—At Cincinnati, on Saturday, George Shoemaker, a carpenter, in attempting to cross on a board from a three-story house to another, fell to the ground, breaking his legs and scull, besides shockingly mutilating himself with a broad ax which he had in his hand.

—A party of men living near, or in Wood county, Illinois, went out coon hunting last Saturday night, and when returning home at a late hour three of them sat down on the railroad track to await the arrival of the rest of the party and very soon fell asleep. A train soon came along and struck John Grear and threw him sixty feet, causing instant death. Robbins was badly hurt, but it is hoped not fatally. The other man was unhurt.

—On last Saturday afternoon, near Plymouth, Indiana, David Tellers, a well known farmer, discovered two men asleep on his haystack, and two strange horses near by. Supposing the men to be horse thieves, he procured assistance from the neighbors and attempted to arrest them. The men attempted to escape, and a man named Henry Cook was shot dead, and his comrade ran away wounded, but effected his escape. The man Cook has had the reputation of a thief for several years.

—A letter from Florence says, as a result of the Court of Inquiry held at Spezzia, Captain Stevens is suspended from the command of the Guierierre, and Capt. Creighton will arrive in a few days to succeed to the post of chief officer of that vessel and take her home. Capt. Stevens will return to the vessel he lately commanded, to answer to the Department for the charge made against him of a gross blunder in navigation. Several officers of vessels are now in Florence.

Alpine Tunnels.

It is stated that the Mont Cenis Tunnel is not the first work of that description through the Alps. Marquis of Salutes, more than three hundred years ago, dug a tunnel through Monte Viso, at the foot of which the river Po has its source. It was built for the passage of a turnpike road, and at the present day forms the only direct communication between Embrun and Saluces. On the eastern side its mouth is 2090 yards above the level of the sea, and 2150 yards of the tunnel are cut through the solid rock in a straight line. The tunnel under Mont Cenis is about six times as long as that through Monte Viso, but taking into consideration the difference in engineering facilities at the two periods of construction, the earlier work was a much bolder enterprise. This tunnel was chiefly destroyed by the King of Sardinia, to obstruct the march of the Republican armies of France, but it was subsequently repaired and and improved by Napoleon I.

Valuable Invention.

A spark arrester for locomotives has recently been invented in Massachusaetts, and consists of a curved smoke stack, resembling a cornucopia, with the mouth directly backward. Near the enlargement of the upper curve, a wire screen is placed at an angle of 45 degrees, and another screen is placed over the mouth. Just below the first screen a perforated steam pipe is run horizontally through the smoke stack, and it connects with the boiler. As the sparks from the fire box pass through the stack they are moistened by a fine spray of steam issuing from the perforations, and drop to the ground through a tube inserted in the cornucopia between the two screens.

GENERALITIES.

JUDGING by the Chicago papers, that city is phœnixing fast.

THE greater part of the Russian press are said to disfavor the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States.

COLORADO has one hundred and fifteen postoffices already established, and will soon have four distilleries in operation.

VAST quantities of grasshoppers in northern Georgia are eating up everything green, devastating whole fields in a single night.

ELEVEN Episcopal churches were completed in Dakota and Nebraska last year, and nine clergymen ordained, two of whom were Indians.

TOWN lots in San Marcos, Hays county, Texas, that could have been purchased six months ago for $200 or $300 are now selling for from $1,000, to $1,200.

THE telegraph wire is now being erected along the railroad line from Giddings to Austin, Texas. A line will be opened to Brownsville, Texas, by November 15, which will give New Orleans telegraphic communication with the cities of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

WISCONSIN Republicans assert that that State wil give twenty thousand majority for the Republican State ticket. The Milwaukee or eastern half of the State usually gives about fifteen thousand Democratic majority, and the western half of Wisconsin, of which La Crosse is the chief town, gives about thirty thousand Republican majority. The usual majority in the whole State, therefore, they expect to increase five thousand.

THE castle of Strasburg, says a correspondent of the Frankfort *Gazette*, has long been the residence of the bishops of Strasburg. The town presented it to the Emperor Napoleon III. Since the fall of the Empire, there was some uncertainty whether, relying on the gift, Napoleon would again lay claim to the castle. We learn from a sure source that he has just renounced it in favor of the town, and that the new library is established there at the present moment.

FOR some time past there has been a good deal of petty thieving from the freight cars of the Boston and Lowell Road, at the Company's yard in East Cambridge. On Monday it was discovered that a box of boy's boots left in one of the cars had been broken open and ten or fifteen pairs stolen. On a watch being set, two boys named Tim and Denis Sullivan were caught in the act, who gave information which led to the arrest of four others. They are all under twelve years of age.

A Good Work.

We find the following in the New York *Commercial Advertiser:*

Since the Fourth Annual Report of the "Midnight Mission" was printed, the establishment has been transferred from No. 55 Amity to No. 200 Greene street, and now there is no necessity of turning away any one for lack of room. The Matron has at present a permanent charge of about twenty young women, but is without an assistant in the sewing or reading department. Are there not women enough in charity loving New York, who will give three hours—from two to five o'clock in one afternoon of each week—to read for the poor unfortunates, as they are engaged at their sewing and other work? One lady has volunteered; five others are needed, so that the time can be fully provided for.

AN INCIDENT.

A person who has given some help in this way says: "I took one of the best of books to read to them, 'Christian's Mistake,' by Miss Mulock. These young women, like ourselves, want variety; they do not want professedly religious books constantly. They manifested eager interest in the reading. You might have heard a pin fall. When it was necessary to cross the room for the requirements of their work, they went on tip-toe, and spoke in whispers, with bated breath, as if were an occasion of perfect, dead silence—it happened so—I read the passage where the Master of St. Bede's confessed to having made 'a great mistake in his lifetime.' He was no more definite than this, it will be remembered, but it was his text for saying how men are converted from well their every errors, adding, 'In the eternal providence of God, their is no such thing as *might have been.*' There was an audible sob in the room. Some chord had been touched, some heart strings swept by the preacher romancist. Where? I could not tell. I did not lift my eyes in inquiry, I felt the occasion too solemn, too sacred for me, a stranger, albeit a loving one, to pry into."

Every Friday evening there is

A RECEPTION

in the Mission building. The chaplain arrives about seven o'clock, for the purpose of giving a familiar lecture to the inmates, and afterward a comfortable supper is provided. "Ah!" exclaimed one of the poor street-wanderers when the deputies of the Mission had persuaded along to the house of refuge, "the light and the warmth and the pleasant supper smell—they carry me back, back!" She told no more, and it was no one's business to ask.

Sometimes these erring women are coaxed along to the very door, when, heart and resolution failing, they declare that they "cannot go in;" that another time, maybe next Friday, maybe before, they will come—"but not to-night, oh, not to-night,—I am too bad—I am not fit," as one has said literally, and many others in substance. And they have rushed back into the night and the pitiless street.

A lady writes to us in regard to this charity as follows: "May we beg of mothers and wives, as well as of husbands and fathers, not to argue with themselves that these erring ones *ought* to suffer the penalty of their error, and that kindly countenance of them may make them unduly content in their fallen estate. Not so. It can at best only ameliorate the pangs of remorse—the compensation that goes hand in hand with offense—yoke fellows that only the Master can separate, when the season of expiation is ended, and in behalf of each sufferer, listen to the bidding of sweet Charity."

"And judge none lost, but wait and see,
With hopeful pity, not disdain;
The depth of the abyss may be
The height of pain,
And love and glory that may raise
This soul to God in after days."

Macaulay's Famous "New Zealander."

Captain Marryatt's daughter — Mrs. Florence Marryatt Church—publishes a note in the *Athenæum*, to the effect that a passage in her father's novel of "Frank Mildmay; or, The Naval Officer," closely resembles the famous allusion of Macaulay to the New Zealander sitting on "a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." Marryatt's novel was published in 1829; Macaulay's review of Ranke's "History of the Popes," in which the New Zealander comes to light, in 1840. As a literary curosity, we print the two passages together:

MARRYATT—1829.	MACAULAY—1840.
There was a beauty, a romance, in the idea, that even the most miserable ruins have some picturesque feature in which delighted me. There was a solemn silence in the town, but there was a still small voice that said	There is not, and there never was on this earth, a work of human policy so deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the French had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the Temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveler from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.

Thackeray also tried his hand at a similar figure. In the third volume of "Vanity Fair," this passage occurs:

Ask the Reverend Mr. Thurifer if Belgravia is not a sounding brass, and Tyburnia a tinkling cymbal. These are vanities. Even these will pass away. And some day or other (but it will be after our time, thank goodness), Hyde Park Gardens will be no better known than the celebrated horticultural outskirts of Babylon; and Belgrave Square will be as desolate as Baker street, or Tadmor in the wilderness.

The contrasts between these three styles of treating the same subject are very curious.

THE Winnemucca (Nevada) *Register* of the 21st inst. says: The braves, warriors and dusky maidens of the forest are having a grand international dance and powwow on the banks of the Humboldt a few miles below the town. Delegations from the Shoshones, Bannocks and every part of the Piute territory are present. Every band and faction of the Piute tribe is represented, numbering in the aggregate two hundred bucks and squaws, all lavishly painted with bright vermillion red, and pompously decked with stained feathers, red and blue being the favorite colors. The pale face "white trash," upon payment of two bits and the application of a liberal quantity of vermillion to their faces, are permitted to join in the festivities upon terms of "social equality."

THE tripartite and Fifth avenue bridges are two more of the much needed enterprises undertaken since Pier, Dannals & Co., have been bottling Cream Ale.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1871.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871.

FOR MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
FOR TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112@112¼.

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT, a brave soldier and one of the leaders of the Democratic party of this State, died at his residence in Bloomsburg, on Sunday. In 1868 he was the candidate of the opposition for Surveyor General, but was defeated. He held a high position in the Pennsylvania Reserve Association. During the war he commanded the 6th Reserves, and ever maintained high reputation for bravery and efficiency. His death will be deeply regretted by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

A CHICAGO correspondent of the *Press* states the following, in reference to the donations and donors:

I desire to notice the commendations I heard the first Sunday after the fire, paid by an Episcopalian clergyman, to the liberal outpouring of the gifts of food, money, and clothing of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny city.

And again:

And so at Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, they were vieing with each other in generous rivalry to see which should get off the first carload of supplies, and do the most good. God bless these people! I say from the bottom of my heart, and may they never need the bounty they have so richly bestowed upon us."

IN OUR article yesterday referring to the death of Auditor General, elect, Stanton, we stated that the vacancy thus caused would be filled by the Governor; and his appointee would hold his office for the full term. Section 3 of the Act of April 9, 1850, authorizing the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General by the people provides as follows:

"The general election laws now in force for the choice of a Governor of this Commonwealth shall regulate the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General; and in case any vacancy should occur in either of said offices by death, resignation or otherwise, the same shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, *and the person so appointed shall continue in office until the end of the term for* which his predecessor was elected."

The first section of the same act provides that the qualified voters of the State "shall choose by ballot one person to fill the office of Auditor General and one person to fill the office of Surveyor General on the second Tuesday of October, A. D., 1850, *and at their general election every third year thereafter.*"

So long as this act remains in force, therefore, there can be no election for Auditor General until 1874; and the Governor's appointment will run for the entire term. As, however, the whole subject is in the power of the legislature, the act of 1850 may be amended by the next Legislature, any time before the 1st Tuesday of May next, when the term of the new Auditor General begins.

FRANCE.

The report that President Thiers was disposed to advise the appointment of M. Casimir Periere to the Vice-Presidency of the French Republic, gives additional force to the rumor circulated some time since, that owing to old age the President meditates resigning his position before long. We do not find any sensible reason for the other rumor, however, that Thiers will recommend to the National Assembly the exclusion from France of all members of the Bonaparte family. This would appear like cowardice; as though the Republic had not sufficient confidence in its ability to protect itself from the secret machinations of a weak old man, who is apparently without friends and influence outside of his own family and relationship. Surely, if the foundations of the newly formed Republic are laid deep enough and broad enough, and its future shall be guided by a wise economy, which shall recognize the great truth of man's equality before the law, and ever acknowledge the great central truth which gives strength and confidence to a Republic, viz: that all just powers are derived from the consent of the governed, then we can see no reason for fearing the deposed Emperor, or any power which he may hereafter acquire. Let the French people, or the English, or any civilized people on the face of the earth, once get a taste of the genuine blessings of a true Republic, where liberty, equality and peace are the corner-stones, where every man is the peer of his fellow, and where wealth, greatness and renown are within the reach of the poorest citizen, and we are firmly convinced that no human power exists that will prove strong enough to rend asunder such a government, so established. Other dynasties will fall within this century, and upon their trampled crowns will arise glorious Republics like our own, patterned therefrom, which God will bless and protect. France need not fear a Bonaparte, if she prove true to the principles of a pure Democracy, true to religious and civil freedom, and true to her people. Revolutions, when successful and established under the fear of God, never go back to despotism.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Baltimore ought to be one of the last places to raise its voice against the efforts of the Government to restore peace to the scourged State of South Carolina. While in that city, some little time ago, we were informed that the troubles growing out of the Ku Klux depredations, and the general disorder and confusion caused thereby, were seriously interfering with the trade of the Monumental City; and this, if true, ought to be sufficient to close the blatant mouth of that imbecile old demagogue, Reverdy Johnson, and bid him use any influence he may possess in seconding and sustaining the honest efforts of the President to secure peace in the South, in the interest of his clients, the business men of Baltimore. But this would not answer the evident purpose of the sympathizers with rebellion, who met to hear Reverdy's harangue on the "*Usurpations* of Power by the Radicals." What do they or he care if the Union men of the South are outraged and murdered by their former confederates? What do they care either for the trade of Baltimore, so that an opportunity is given them to assail the administration of President Grant?

They surely do not pretend to deny the existence of these lawless bands of southern desperadoes. They know that every possible effort has been made by the Government, and its agents to quietly and lawfully restore peace to the South; they must know that in certain portions thereof, law is trampled upon, and trial by jury is an empty mockery. Then what means are left to the President in order to comply with the constitution, and his oath of office, unless he resorts to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and if this be not sufficient, then a declaration of martial law. This has not yet been done, only the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended, in order to be able to hold in prison, until properly tried, such persons as are indicted by the United States Grand Jury, and arrested by the Marshal. Without suspending this writ, such persons would be brought before some confederate, local judge, and be discharged from arrest, which would at once produce a conflict between Federal and State authority. President Grant is therefore acting justly and prudently, and will be sustained by every good citizen, who is at all interested in restoring peace and personal safety to the south. The other kind will, of course, continue to cry out "Radical usurpation and tyranny" at every attempt to restore peace to the south, when the persons of ex-rebels are endangered.

DOWN BRAKES.

Every good citizen must sadly deplore the almost daily recurring evidences of the infidelity of both public and private servants to the trusts confided to them. So large has the number of these evidences become of late, that we are almost ready to adopt the belief of the misanthrope, that nothing good can be found in the heart of man. The instances of late years of persons who have through life, borne unblemished characters, suddenly and mysteriously proving recreant to trust, are so numerous, that the stoutest believer in the purity of man is often appalled and horrified at the conviction forced upon him by such profligacy. The inordinate desire to suddenly acquire riches, and to appear to the best advantage, in our modern society; that is, rigged in the finest attire, and bedecked with the richest and rarest of jewels, with our coach and liveried coachman, our seat in the most gorgeous and fashionable houses of worship, to be able to give the largest and grandest parties, are perhaps the most prolific sources of all our domestic and personal troubles, and strange to say, this desire permeates all classes of society, and all ages and both sexes.

It appears to us, that it is highly necessary that a restraining hand be extended by the pulpit, the press and the forum upon every possible occasion, and that the public should be educated over again, and the frivolous portions of their first teachings should be discarded and forgotten. It is of course agreeable and pleasant to be rich; it is very sad and comfortless to be poor. Riches, the world over, give their possessor power; and talent, genius and eminent wisdom have often doubtless been forever hidden from sight by the vale of poverty.

"Fall many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear:
Fall many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

And while this is the sad but truthful history, it ill becomes one to attempt to overcome the difficulties of life by departing from the strict path of rectitude. Better, far better to toil on unheeded by the glittering world, with conscience clear and heart throbbing serenely, than to amass sudden and dishonest wealth, and suffer the pangs of the inexorable, hidden monitor, hissing out between the teeth at every step, "I am a villain and a reprobate." This evil which appears to have fallen upon our land is not confined to any party, or sect, is indulged in by persons of both sexes and of all ages above childhood. Old men who have been trusted for years with millions of dollars, suddenly turn their backs upon family, friends and all that is dear to them in the world, and make of their very name a by-word for everything dishonest and devilish. Young men, whose parents have lived to old age, in the full enjoyment of a home honored for its spotlessness, suddenly disappear from society and home, and fast go down into the depths of depravity and sinfulness. Why is this so? Are we living too rapidly? Have we forgotten that our pilgrimage here is but the preparatory stages of that future life, which we believe to be eternal?

"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul."

Have we forgotten our duty to our fellow man in the headlong race "to the grave"—have we forgotten God, and the great hereafter? It seems so sometimes, as we look out upon the boiling, seething mass of humanity, rushing like frenzied madmen.

Let each one try to teach a better morality, and learn to find in contentment that peace of mind which is the hand maiden of honesty. There is great danger to our institutions, unless this terrible proneness to lose sight of virtue, in the search for health, is checked. There is danger unless a higher, stricter morality is taught, and stern justice is administered to the guilty. The recent lessons taught by the base thieves in New York, are corroborated by similar developments all over the land. Down with the brakes, put every one charged with important trusts under close guard, remove all temptation possible, and above all, let us cultivate a more homely, but a correct economy, and lay no more snares to entrap the weak, by giving to them an example which they cannot follow and remain honest.

An Invalid Murdered by Mistake.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The village of McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Illinois, was disturbed in a most extraordinary degree on Wednesday evening. The cause of the excitement was the killing of an invalid by, it is alleged, Frank Hall, conductor on the east-bound passenger train on the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad. Hall, who was conductor on the train which left St. Louis on Wednesday evening, had had a difficulty with a man who was on the train, either at some previous time or on the way out. The individual left the cars at the junction of the Shawneetown Branch, to get his pay-check, signed. When the train was at the depot at McLeansboro, Hall seeing the sick man, is supposed to have mistaken him for the man with whom he was at enmity, and seizing him, is alleged to have thrown him from the cars, sprung out upon him and begun to beat and kick him in a most brutal manner. The unfortunate invalid was too weak to offer resistance, or even protect himself, and he expired within a very few minutes.

The murdered man was a stranger in the place, and was on his way to secure proper medical treatment for a malady from which he was suffering.

When the news of the tragedy spread, the people of the town became greatly excited, and arming themselves with guns, pistols, clubs and other weapons, turned out *en masse*, and rushed toward the depot, vowing vengeance against the conductor. Meanwhile Hall gave the signal to the engineer, and the train moved off before the excited throng of citizens arrived at the scene of the tragedy. Telegrams for the arrest of the fugitive were immediately forwarded to Carmi and Evansville, but it was not definitely known yesterday evening that his arrest had been effected. The name of the murdered man had not been ascertained at McLeansboro at 3 o'clock yesterday.

A Crying Evil.

The Boston *Post* says: If there is any subject that merits attention from a National Police Convention, such as has been in session at St. Louis, it is that of the existing detective system, as corrupting and tyrannical for personal property as any star-chamber ever was for personal liberty, and as genuine a hot-bed of burglaries and thefts as if it presented itself to the public attention with that legible label. A syndicate of cracksmen pipe a job, and draw off with their pile of plunder. Immediately there is a public hue-and-cry. The detectives are on hand to run hither and yon. There is a great fuss and a much greater mystery. Everything is said and nothing positively known. After a time a ray of intelligent report gleams out of the darkness. It is given out that the thieves are ready to disgorge a certain portion—always a small one—of their plunder, on receiving a discharge from the perils of public prosecution. Satisfied that they can do no better, and unwilling to sacrifice the whole for the purpose of vainly trying to illustrate the rigidity of justice, the losers reluctantly close with the offer. The detectives are the convenient go-betweens in the affair, and they divide with the thieves. After the business is finished, the field is open for further operations of precisely the same character. If any Police Convention can devise an effectual method of ending a disgraceful state of things like this, it will have commended itself afresh to the confidence of the public.

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Report of Hon. James S. Negley.

PITTSBURGH, PA., October 9, 1871.

To the Honorable James S. Negley, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Delegation to the National Commercial Convention.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with your wish, the following report of the action of the delegates selected under the authority of the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, to represent the interests of western Pennsylvania in the late National Commercial Convention held in the city of Baltimore, Maryland.

The Convention met as per announcement on Monday, September 25th, and upon the perfecting of a permanent organization, the following delegates were duly accredited as delegates to the Convention from Pittsburgh:

Gen. Jas. S. Negley,	John E. Downing,
Gen. Thos. A. Rowley,	J. B. Scott,
G. H. Thurston, Esq.,	S. W. Dilworth,
R. C. Gray,	John F. D avis,
O. J. Bigney,	W. M. Kinney,
W. H. Brown,	William Means,
James Blackmore,	J. R. Weldin,
J. R. Hunter,	James Ewing,
John S. Slagle,	Joseph S. Finch,
Geo. W. Hallman,	George T. Miller,
David Kirk,	John M. Davis.

The delegation met on Tuesday morning for formal organization and selected General James S. Negley Chairman, and John M. Davis Secretary of the delegation. The convention having created ten committees to whom all resolutions should be referred, nine of which were to be composed of one member from each State represented, to be chosen by the delegates from each State, the delegation then agreed upon to act with each of the following committees:

One. On Railroads.
Two. Interior Lines of Water Communication.
Three. Public Lands and Emigration.
Four. Domestic Commerce.
Five. Foreign Commerce.
Six. Finance and Taxation.
Seven. American Ship Building and Navigation Interests.
Eight. State Inspections.
Nine. Mineral and Mining Interests.

Twenty-five States were represented, as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The Convention continued in session five days, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. each day and held one night session from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M., at all of which sessions it my great pleasure to say, that nearly all the delegates from this city were present, and watchful of the interests committed to their charge. It is gratifying also to say that the members of this delegation appointed on the various committees were sufficient in the consideration of the business referred to those committees, and I believe not without influence in the shaping of the reports made from the several committees.

The action of the Convention was confined to pressing upon Congress its views as to the wishes of the people on the matters embraced under the general classification made by the nine committees, and wisely forbore to weaken the effect of their declarations and resolutions by a burden of detail, being impressed that Congress would be more influenced by a sound declaration of principles and measures deemed by the Convention to be the wishes of those they represented, than they would be by a confused mass of detail.

The convention through its respective committee recommended as follows:

First. On Railroads: That railroad companies be urged to adopt a just discrimination between local and through freights; that a liberal commercial spirit should prevail between different States in the granting of reciprocal rights of way; that the commercial interests required an air line railroad between Cincinnati and Chattanooga, and the construction of a Southern Pacific railroad to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Second. Interior Lines of Water Communication. It was recommended to Congress by the convention, through the presentation of urgent considerations of commercial necessity and national economy, the removal of obstructions to the safe and expeditious navigation of the Ohio, Tennessee, James, Appomatax, Rappahanock, Arkansas, White, Red, St. Francis, St. Johns and Kanawha rivers, on some of which governmental improvements have been made; on others surveys for the same have been made; on others nothing has been done, and on all of which immediate and thorough action is demanded by the inland navigation interests. The completion of a central water line from the mouth of the Ohio river to the Atlantic Seaboard was urged by the completion of the James river and Kanawha canal to connect with the Kanawha and Ohio rivers, surveys for which have fully established its practicability. The completion of this water line will place Pittsburgh in water communication with the Atlantic coast, via Richmond Va., and in cheap communication with rich and as yet undeveloped mineral resources upon the plentiful supply, of which the industries and wealth are dependant.

The Convention also recommended the establishment of a central water line from the Ohio river to the Gulf, by way of the Tennessee, the Coosa, and the Alabama rivers, the establishment of which requires the construction of a canal to connect the Tennessee and Coosa rivers, surveys for which have established it practicability and feasibility at moderate cost.

Also, a connection of Lake Michigan with the upper Mississippi, by way of the Wisconsin and Fox river improvements, and also the opening of a continuous water line through the State of Illinois, from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river.

The construction of two ship canals, was also recommended to Congress, one to connect the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, to be 32 miles in length, by which a distance of 183 miles to European ports, will be saved, the other, the Fort St. Philip canal to connect the Mississippi, with the Gulf 25 feet deep, at an estimated cost of four million dollars, which will be free from drifting sands, which now at each blow from the Gulf, fills up the present channel to fourteen feet.

It was also recommended, that the general government become the owner of the Louisville canal, and subject alone to its control, and also that the federal government in conjunction with the State of New York, increase the capacity of the Erie canal, to a degree commensurate with the demands of trade between the East, the Lakes, and the Northwest.

The convention united upon the necessity of pressing upon Congress, a bill in the interests of river navigation upon the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, in which bill the length of span over the main channel, and height of span above high and low water marks with numerous other valuable limitations and requirements in the interests of river navigation were specified. When the system here indicated and recommended, is completed, boats can leave New York and pass to the lakes by way of the Erie canal, thence to the Mississippi river by either of two routes. 1st, by a canal from Lake Michigan through the State of Illinois to the Illinois river; 2d, through the Wisconsin and Fox river improvements to the Upper Mississippi; thence to the Gulf coast through the Ohio, Tennessee, thence by canal to be constructed to the Coosa, thence to the Alabama and thence to the Gulf coast; or to the Atlantic seaboard from the Ohio river by the way of the Kanawha river, through the James river and Kanawha canal, to the James river, thence to the coast. The result of this cobweb of canals will doubtless be, as it is intended to be, a counter balance to the undue increase of power of railroads, and it will multiply the facilities for production and exchange, and by the same means multiply the demand for all manufactured products and other products upon which labor has been expended, and thereby cause the development of raw resources now idle and comparatively valueless for want of facilities for cheap transportation.

Third. The Committee on Public Lands and Emigration recommend congressional legislation for the protection of emigrants while coming to and after reaching our shores, and urges upon State authorities to diffuse information as to the climate, soil, resources and other matters of interest through the medium of our foreign ministers and consuls, to persons contemplating removal to America. And in regard to the public lands the Convention through its Committee expressed its disapproval of the further donation of large quantities of public lands to railroad companies and recommended the appropriation of a certain portion, after a sufficient reservation for homesteads for actual settlers, for the formation of a fund for the support of public schools.

The committee recommended to Congress to secure and command the trade and commerce of Central and South America and Mexico, through subsidizing lines of ocean steamers between this and those countries.

Upon the Committee of Finance and Taxation devolved the most delicate and difficult questions coming before the Convention, and although composed, as were most of the committees of one member from each State, and necessarily representing widely diverse views of the various sections and parties upon the intricate questions of National Finance and Taxation placed before the Convention as their unanimous report, the following paper, drawn up by George H. Thurston, Chairman:

First. That an early return to specie payments will promote the best interests of the nation.

Second. That while a public debt is of the biggest character of financial obligation, and any evasion thereof dishonorable to a nation and subversive of that high standard of honesty that should characterize a people in their individual transactions as well as in their national obligations, yet the punctual payment of the interest upon its debt and such portion of the principal thereof as serves to show the perfect financial ability and good faith of a nation toward its creditors, is all that is necessary to maintain the public credit. Therefore, we declare that we are in favor of such a very gradual payment of the public debt as will not interfere with the productive energy of the nation, and enable us, by a prolongation of its final liquidation, to acquire, from year to year, a greater population to share and lighten the burden of its payment, and to develop the resources of the nation by the increase of its revenues to meet its obligations.

Third—Equity requires that taxation should be equally and fairly levied and collected; that the civil service should be administered with a rigid and economical care that the Government should derive its revenues, in the language of our fathers, chiefly from imports, and that direct taxes should only be resorted to in extreme cases, and that the present income tax should at once be abolished.

Fourth—That it is not to the interest of the nation to levy any prohibitory duties, and that every facility should be given to the direct importation of merchandise into the inland cities and towns, as productive of a lessened cost to the consumer, by saving of time and charges at the seaport, and that duties on the commissions, packages, and all other charges except those on the cost of the commodities are of questionable utility.

Fifth—That any taxation in addition to the import duties that it may be necessary from the financial necessities of the Government to levy upon the products of the country should be moderate in its character, and that the tax upon all kinds of manufactured tobacco should be uniform, and a reduction of the present tax would be advantageous to both the Government and the manufacturing interests, thereby increasing the revenues from that source as reduction in cash increases consumption, and excessive taxation leads to fraud. That all regulations respecting the tax on whisky should be so arranged as to surely collect the tax without embarrassment to that industry.

These declarations your committee believe fully embrace the intent of all the resolutions referred to them, and are submitted as their unanimous report for your consideration and disposal.

GEORGE H. THURSTON, Chairman.

The importance of such a report, uniting as it has in the unanimous expression, the views of the commercial elements of the country, representing so many different interests, and containing, as it does, a liberal acceptance of those principles which Pennsylvania has so long regarded as being the foundation of all national and individual prosperity, and the advancement of the interest of the working-men cannot be too highly estimated. Much discussion was evoked upon the presentation of this report to the Convention, and it was very gratifying to the representatives of Pennsylvania to find Free Traders and other extremists agree in favor of the report as a paper, as was pronounced by Richard Lathers, of South Carolina, "drawn with care, and which the best publicists would regard as sound."

The Convention, through its Committee on "Ship Building and Navigation," favor the establishment of an Iron Ship Yard, as is now contemplated by the Government, the details for the establishment and construction of which will be placed before Congress at its next session, whereby ample facilities will be extended for the establishment of American ocean commerce.

It was also strongly recommended that "Seamen's Homes," and "Marine Boards," having supervision over seamen, be established, and that a higher degree of efficiency and merit be established among officers of vessels.

Eighth. The Convention declared its disapproval of some of the features of the existing State Inspection, and declared the forced State inspections of many articles of trade and commerce were injurious to all.

The Convention recommended to the Government, through its Committee on Mineral and Mining interests, the necessity of reliable geological and mineralogical surveys of all the States and Territories as the best means to promote the national wealth, and also urged upon State authorities to pass such stringent acts of legislation as will prevent the recurrence of mining disasters.

The above is as brief a synopsis of the proceedings in which your delegation was concerned, as justice to the various subjects will permit. The duties of the Convention were daily very agreeable interspersed by excursions, under the auspices of the city authorities and the Corn and Flour Exchange of Baltimore, among which were an excursion to the romantic Druid Hill Park, the justpride of Baltimore, an evening excursion down the Chesapeake to the State Capitol and seat of the Naval Academy.

The visit of the Convention in a body to Locust Point and the Shops of the B. & O. R. R. Co. was an agreeable feature of the occasion; to the former of which it was afforded them to examine the valuable facilities for an extended ocean commerce, and at the latter the immense shops wherein are completed all the rolling stock and material used on that road.

The labors of the Convention were terminated by a sumptuous banquet, provided by the liberality of the municipal authorities, at which was afforded the opportunity for social and friendly intercourse between the members from so many different sections of the country.

It is not an unjustifiable vanity to our delegation to say that our townsman, David Kirk, Esq., made the crowning effort of the evening in reply to the Toast of Manufacturers in which Mr. Kirk did credit to himself as well as the State he represented.

The delegation cannot close without advertising to the great good these annual National Commercial Conventions of the business men of the country do and must have upon harmonizing sectional and other extreme views of National polity. The bringing together in this manner of men who, as always will be the case, are active in, their own districts, as the advocates or exponents of peculiar views, has a tendency to diffuse among the whole people the best information as to the resources and requirements of the whole people as a nation.

Nor can we close without alluding to the broad and generous hospitality extended to us by the citizens and private and public corporations of the City of Baltimore. The kindness and delicacy with which private and public attentions were showered upon us, as well as upon all other members of the Convention, can never be forgotten, and your delegation take occasion in this public manner to place the acknowledgements of kind courtesy and friendly offices among the records of the City of Pittsburgh.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully yours.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Secretary of Pittsburgh Delegation.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable, the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

JAMES S. NEGLEY,
Chairman of Pittsburgh Delegation.

RAILWAYS.

DECEMBER 1st the Northern Pacific Railroad will be completed 256 miles west of Duluth. There are 1,500 to finish after that.

THE Vermont Central Railroad has a library of 2,000 volumes at St. Albans, expressly for the use of the workmen upon the road.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says: The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, whose eminent and faithful services in Congress are yet held in grateful remembrance, has been elected President of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad of Texas. This road is owned by Messrs. Astor, Moses Taylor, W. E. Dodge, Walter Phelps, and a number of other enterprising capitalists.

THE Maysville *Eagle* says: We have been shown a letter from the President of the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad Company, stating that arrangements have been perfected in New York city for putting the whole line of the road, from Newport to Big Sandy, under contract so soon as the requisite subscriptions shall be made by the other counties along the line. Immediately after the counties make a favorable response the surveys will be made, and the work will be commenced all along the line. The grade of the entire road will probably be completed before any of the iron will be laid, and the people of all the counties will have an irresistible guarantee of the completion of the road in all its length before they will be asked for a dollar of their bonds.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The entire length of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad proper, from Richmond, Va., to the head of tide-water on the James river, to Huntington, W. Va., on the Ohio river some seven miles above the mouth of the Big Sandy, is about four hundred and twenty miles. Of this distance, two hundred and twenty-seven miles from Richmond to White Sulphur, Va., are completed and in operation; ninety-two miles, from the mouth of Big Sandy to the falls of the Kanawha, are ready for the rails, and only await a rise in the river, which will allow the transportation of material to be made ready for the locomotive; leaving a gap of ninety miles from the Kanawha falls to Covington, Va., to be filled up. The entire road is to be in operation by the first of September next, ten months from this date, and will have cost, when finished, thirty millions of dollars. The portion of the road between White Sulphur and Covington, about twenty-three miles, includes the passage of the road over the main range of the Alleghenies mountains, and has been constructed without regard to expense, in order to secure the low grade of 29½ feet to the mile over the mountains, that being the maximum grade of the road. These twenty-three miles have cost upwards of six millions of dollars. The work on the entire line so far as completed, is all of the most substantial character, and it is said to be in that respect the best road in the United States. All the grades as high as twenty feet to the mile are laid with the best quality of steel rail.

THE Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* of October 30th says: "At a meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, some months ago, the contracting powers were authorized to issue one million dollars' worth of stock to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Yesterday the bargain was closed, and C. B. Huntington and others, on the part of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, became possessed of the controlling power in the Short-line Railroad. Stock to the amount of one million dollars is to be issued by the Short-line Company, and purchased by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad at fifty cents on the dollar for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of the company as its falls due. The purchase of this stock gives the C. & O. Railroad the control of the Short Line Railroad. The letting of the contract last week to build the road from Lexington to Mount Sterling looks like business, and we may expect to see the entire line in running order by the time anticipated, by February or March, 1873. With the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad completed, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad will have a continuous line from Richmond, Va., via Covington, Va., to the mouth of the Big Sandy (its present terminus), thence via Mount Sterling to Louisville, Ky. As the stock of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, including the Frankfort line, is owned by one company, the additional stock of $1,000,000 to be purchased by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad gives them control of the Short Line from Louisville to Cincinnati, and from Louisville to Frankfort and Lexington."

Strange, If True.

The Yonkers *Statesman* publishes the following curious statement:

A very singular case of unusual interest has been made known to us by Dr. Pike. Some months since a young man, by the name of Sidney Jones, was bitten in the arm by his employer, while in a fit of anger. Young Jones was told at the time, and has been informed since by thoughtless, superstitious friends, that he was as likely to become rabid and hydrophobic as though he had been bitten by a mad dog. Their statements have preyed upon his mind, making him nervous and unsettled in a high degree. Sunday night he was attacked with convulsions, and during the spasms simulated most of the actions and gestures which obtain in genuine hydrophobic cases, held down and restrained by six men, biting, snapping, gritting his teeth, &c.

A visitor at the house at the time Jones was attacked was a companion and intimate friend by the name of Augustus Howell, and is about the same age as Jones. In five minutes after Jones went into spasms, Howell followed suit, with exactly similar symptoms, gestures, &c. Doctor Pike sent Howell to his home in Brook street. After proper treatment, both the young men slept peacefully, and next day both were entirely comfortable, until half-past five P. M. Now comes the most singular part of the affair. At the above hour, Howell, who was polishing his boots preparatory to a musical soiree which was to come off in the evening, suddenly paused and said, "Mother, Sidney is sick again." "Pooh!" replied the mother, "what do you know about it. It is all in your imagination." "No," replied Howell, "when he has one of them I feel a cold thrill run all over me." Mrs. Howell put on her bonnet and shawl, run to Jones's house in Getty's Block, Main street, and found Jones in convulsions. Returning to her own home, her son was lying on the floor, held down by neighbors, similarly afflicted.

Howell has recovered. Jones is still ill, the spasms, however, growing feebler, and of shorter duration.

Family Quarrels.

Three of the most prominent diplomatists of the second empire, the Duke de Grammont, Napoleon's Minister of Foreign Affairs at the breaking out of the war, M. de St. Vallier and Count Benedetti, are just now engaged in a very interesting quarrel. In trying to defend themselves against the charges of incapacity and gross shortsightedness in their intercourse with foreign powers, the three fell into contradictions which show that one or two of them do not tell the truth. Benedetti, in a pamphlet which he has recently issued, reiterates the assertion that Bismarck was the author of the famous secret treaty, the publication of which caused such a sensation last year. The *Provincial Correspondent*, Bismarck's avowed organ, denies the truth of the assertion in very strong language, and calls it astonishing that Count Benedetti should be unable to see the light in which he stands before the world since the momentous events of 1870. The Duke de Grammont and M. St. de Vallier will probably fight a duel and it is said in London that Count Benedetti intends to send a challenge to Bismarck.

LUNG SCIENCE.

That science which teaches the preservation and health of the lungs is of vital importance to all who desire to live out a healthy existence; in fact, without a healthy state of those important organs the whole body falls into decay.

The proper amount of air inhaled into the lungs is of as serious consequence to life and health as the proper quantity and quality of food; therefore, when the lungs are studded with tubercles or clogged with starchy mucous or filled with pus, they cannot perform the office of respiration perfectly. They must be cleansed, or consumption will be sure to come on—a disease which has been made of comparatively easy cure by the use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. It should, however, be taken in time, that is, early in the course of the disease: then it will be easily eradicated, and the system restored to health.

Dr. Keyser's means of examining the lungs are so thorough, and his experiences so vast, that he can point out the true state of those organs with the same precision as if they were exposed to the eye.

Office in the rear of his great medicine store 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

ROSE LIP SALVE,
NICE AND FRESH.
Also, a new and beautiful stock of
Glycerine and Glycerine Cream,
AND
COLD CREAM,
for the cure and prevention of Chapped Hands &c. This is an excellent preparation, and warranted to cure Chapped Hands in all cases. Prepared by
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

THE MARTYRS OF NEGLECT.

It is not too much to say that tens of thousands are now suffering from biliousness, indigestion, constipation, periodical fevers, general debility, and nervous affections, who might be restored to perfect health within a month or less by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The multitudes who have been cured of these and other ailments by the use of this well-known specific are always ready to testify to its virtue as a preventive and a remedy. They are spread over the whole country; they are eager to praise and recommend it; and yet, notwithstanding its vast popularity, there are many invalids, and many who are continually exposed to the epidemical diseases, against which it is a sure protection, who, either through indifference or incredulity neglect to seize the opportunity to cure and means of prevention, which they have only to reach out their hands to obtain. This is strange; it is one of the anomalies of human nature which it is impossible to account for or explain. It is, however, quite certain that every day the number of these Martyrs of Neglect is diminishing. This is proved by the statistics of the sales of the great remedy. During the present fall the demand for it has increased beyond all precedent, and it seems as if in the end the entire community would realize the important fact, that when all other medicines prescribed for the above complaints fail, it can and does effect a cure. As a protection against the diseases most common at this season, there is nothing comparable with it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

BAILEY & C°
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

TREES! TREES!
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify Grounds, should examine our immense stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees; Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery, Conover's Colossal Asparagus, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., all of our own growth. Also a large selected stock of
IMPORTED BULBOUS ROOTS,
Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield St.,
se25
"GUIDING STAR."
We now have a full supply of the celebrated
"Guiding Star" brand of Flour,
Which we are offering to the trade at prices that can't fail to please.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street,
no6 Sole Agents for the Mills for this city.
25 CASKS BEST BRAND BLACK LEAD,
20 casks Extra Manganese;
25 kegs Garland's Arsenic;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Flour Spar. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
SPECIALTIES
FOR
Monday Morning, Nov. 6.
At $62.50,
One All Silk Velvet Pattern
SACQUE,
RICHLY TRIMMED, DIRECT FROM BERLIN.
At $2, Rich Sash Ribbons, velvet edged and barred—former price $3.
At $1.25, Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $1.50 and $2, All Wool Felt Skirts.
At 37½c., Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At 62c., Men's Plaid Flannel Shirts.
At 6¼c., Good Comfort Calicoes.
At 8¼c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes, best cloths.
At 12½c., Good Styles Plaid Delaines.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
A LARGE STOCK OF
NEW HATS AND BONNETS,
Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
ALL KINDS OF
HAT AND BONNET TRIMMINGS.
New Lace Collars,
New Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Gent's New Neck Ties and Bows,
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
HORNE & CO.'S
GREAT SALE OF
Fall and Winter Goods
NOW IN PROGRESS.
Most Complete Assortment
TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE.
All Classes of Trade Can be Suited and Receive Equal Attention.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Children's Zephyr Hoods and Sacques.
Ladies' Knit Hoods.
Undergarments for Ladies and Children, every grade.
Ladies' Vests at 75 cents.
Children's Undershirts, in White and Shetland.
Ladies' Russian Gored Underskirts. A good Skirt at $1.50.
BEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON!
100 DOZEN
Embossed Felt Skirts,
AT
VERY LOW PRICE OF $1.75.
A NEW LOT OF
VELVET TRIMMED
AND
Braided Felt Skirts,
AT MUCH LESS
Than Real Value.
Store Open on Saturday Evening until 8½ o'clock.
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
n3

Sold on the Gold & gold plated Goods Counter at Private Sale, In great variety at Half Price. Selling at Department Store No. 59. 5th Avenue. New Goods Daily. 50 Cents on the Dollar

STEAM HEATING.
Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Are prepared to contract for heating with the unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Patent Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
PITTS

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au23:off

CONVERSION

U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion into bonds they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4 3-4 per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, netting from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

no14:m

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,

BANKERS.

Offer for sale the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued Interest.

Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates. oc19

Finance and Trade,

NEW YORK, November 6, 1871.

Gold opened at 112, and sold down to 111⅞, closed dull but steady at 112@112⅛. Loans were from 1 to 6 per cent for carrying. Daily clearances about $32,000,000. Governments steady all day; market dull at the close. Stocks opened dull but steady, but declined showed considerable strength; there were advances in Lake Shore, Ohio, Mississippi, Reading and Wabash; at the close the market was generally strong. Money was very easy at 6 per cent. State bonds dull and quiet; new South Carolinas weak. Stock Exchange and Gold Room will be closed to-morrow.

Sterling Exchange, bankers' bills, 111¾.

Government.—8 sixes of 1881, 115@115⅜; 5-20s of '62, 111¾; do '64, 111@111⅜; do '65, 111¾; do new, 113⅜; do '67, 113⅞; do '68, 113⅝; 10-40s, 107⅞@108; currency 6s, 115¾; money 6s, 117.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessees, 60@61; do new, 53⅛; South Carolina, July, 38; do April 34; Missouri 6s, 94½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 82¾; Adams Express, 85¾; Wells-Fargo do, 82¾; American Merchants' Union do, 58½; United States do, 58½; Pacific Mail, 48⅜; N. Y. Central, 90⅞; Erie, 25¾; Harlem, 130; Reading, 100; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 101; Union Pacific, 24¾; Illinois Central, none; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 68½; do preferred, 89; Rock Island, 101¾; St. Paul, 57; do preferred, 77¾; Toledo and Wabash, 60¾; Fort Wayne, 96; Chicago and Alton, 113; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾.

There will be no Stock Exchange to-morrow on account of the election.

—The New York *Bulletin* says: An investigation has been made by the President and Treasurer of the Long Island Sugar Refining Company in relation to the rumor that their Secretary, Edward Rossman, had been guilty of embezzlement. The result of the investigation has been to prove the rumor false, and also that although the secretary is a defaulter to the amount of $50,000 his books in good condition. It is generally believed that Mr. Rossman abandoned his post simply because some of the directors charged him with giving them exaggerated reports of the condition of the company. There will be no suspension and there is no likelihood that there will be.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, November 6, 1871. }

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	112	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	113⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	116½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s '62	113⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s '64	111⅜	U. P. R. R.	85
U. S. 5-20s '65	111⅞	Cen. Pacific	80
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	111¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, November 6, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 4¾@4¾.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice in scrons and kegs, at 70@75 per gallon.

APPLES—The receipts have commenced to fall off slightly, and it is probable that the rush for this season is about over; however, the supply is still largely in excess of the demand, and prices are weak and barely maintained. Common to fair, $1.50@2.00 per bbl; good to prime, $2.50@3.00.

BEANS—Have commenced to arrive more freely, and the market, in consequence, is weaker; we reduce our quotations to $1.90@2.00 per bushel, and it would be difficult to wholesale prive Navy above $2.75. It is expected that the receipts will be considerably larger than within the next few weeks, and dealers generally do not want to carry much stock for the present, being apprehensive of lower prices.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We can report sales, in a small lots, at $ 4@4.25 per cwt in bulk.

BUTTER—Strictly prime roll butter is in demand, and sells without much difficulty at 30, but common and medium is abundant and very dull.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and if anything weaker though prices are nominally unchanged.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

CIDER—Is generally reported slow, though prices remain unchanged at $5@6 per bbl.

CHEESE—Unchanged. Prime New York Goshen, 15½@16; prime Ohio Goshen, 15@15⅝; Dairy, 13@14; Dairy, 12@13⅜.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 80@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CARBON OIL—Is weak, in sympathy with the decline in crude, and we reduce our quotations to 23¼@23½ for standard brands. In jobbing way, and a still further decline is anticipated. Crude has declined fully one cent per gallon within the few days.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue a little dull, but toere is no change whatever in prices; sales, 10¼@11 cts; mixed, 8½@9; quarters, 7@7¾. Apples—Southern, 6@6¾; prime bright western, 7@7¾.

EGGS—The receipts continue meagre and prices are steady at 28@30 cts.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged—demand confined to local, and the sales are mostly small lots. Good spring extras, $7.00@7.25; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.75; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.25@7.50. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers quoted at 72@75 cts for round lots—usual advance in a small way.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat continue light but the supply, nevertheless, seems to be equal to the demand and prices remain unchanged; $1.40@1.42 for red and $1.42@1.45 for white. Oats reported quiet and a little dull, and prices if anything tending downward; mixed in the car load, 45 in small prime white at 46@47. New Corn is reported dull and quoted at 58@60, old, 70@72. The receipts although not large, are increasing and the supply at present seems to be somewhat in excess of the demand. Rye quiet and nominally unchanged. There is a fair to good demand for spot Barley with sales of good to prime spring at 80@85.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The market is without any new feature of interest, and prices may be considered nominal. Holders refuse to make concessions and buyers are holding off with the hope of purchasing at less than the high rates asked. The latest news received per steamer "Flamstead" from Rio Janeiro—is favorable to the owners of stocks on the seaboard, while the re-sales of the recent purchases made in Europe at an advance over cost, and the coffee remaining there, gives strength to the market. The market is in such a condition, however, that a brisk demand would appreciate values—a dull trade for the next month would force holders to make concessions. Habersham & Co., coffee brokers in Baltimore, in their circular of the 29th ultimo, advised western merchants to stand from under; but have, in a later issue, taken the back track by saying that the last news from Rio encouraged holders to resist any further decline—a decline of ¾c per lb. having then been felt. Java strong and tending upward. Sugars—The news from Louisiana gives a rather unfavorable account of the crop, and it is already concluded that the earlier estimates for this year are too large. If this proves to be true we may look for higher prices than were at first anticipated in New Orleans. Sugars have, with pretty large stocks for this season of the year, fallen to a low price in the eastern market, but signs of a reaction have already began to appear, and holders, consequently, are not pressing sales. Refined sugars lower.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13⅜; A, 12¾; B 12⅜; Ex. C, 12⅜; C, Yellow, 12⅜, Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@13. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C, Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23; Fair, 22½@23. Java, 29@30. Laguayra, 25@26. Mocha, 28. Roasted Coffee, pure, 27. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 75. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 55. Sugar Drips, 50. Penfure's, 50; Knight's Extra C, 45@50. New Orleans Molasses, 60@65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾; Rangoon, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 25. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 35. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¼; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 16@18; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HIDES—Dry Flint at 24@25¾ cts.

HONEY—Quoted at 25@35 cts per lb—but few sales above 30.

HAY—The market continues a little slow under the influence of liberal receipts, but prices are still maintained. They will be much if any lower if we do not expect there will be much decline below present quotations this winter. Sales of fair to prime baled, on wharf and at depot, at $18@25.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $165 per ton; single dressed, $300; Smutched, $240@195.

HOPS—Eastern sour white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25, Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Quoted in a jobbing way, at $20@23 per ton for Bran; $24@26 for Second; $26@30 for Middlings, and $44@45 for Double Middlings.

NUTS—The market for chestnuts is firmer, and we advance our quotations to $5.50@6.00 per bushel. Other nuts unchanged. Peanuts, $1.75@2.00 per bushel.

ONIONS—Generally reported dull, and the supply is unusually large; prices however, remain unchanged, $2.50@2.75 per bbl for common reds and $3.00@3.25 for silver skins.

POULTRY—Prime Live Chickens are in demand and may be quoted at 55@60 cts per bushel by the car load; common mixed potatoes generally unsalable. Prime Jersey Sweets, $3.50@3.75 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾ @8; ribbed sides, 9¼; sugar cured shoulders, 10; sugar cured hams, 15@16. Lard: in tins, 10; in kegs, 10¾@11. Sugar cured Ham sausage, 11 cts. Dried Beef, 18. Mess Pork, $14. Breakfast Bacon, 11.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85, by the car load; SEEDS—Clover Seed is quoted nominally at $5.75@6.00 per bushel in first hands—usual advance in second hands. Timothy Seed very little Purchased; still quoted at $1.80@1.85.

SUMAC—Tennessee is quoted at 4½ cts per lb or $80 per ton of 2 240 lbs. Virginia sumac down but seem to be wanted.

WILLOWS—Quoted from at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, November 6, 1871. }

Petroleum market continues very dull and weak, and prices although, without quotable change as compared with Saturday, are still tending downward. Refined quoted as follows: Spot, 23¾; November, 22¾; December, 22¾; January, 22¾. Crude—spot, 11¾; seller all year, 11¾; Parker, $4.15@4.20; sale 6 cars at $4.20. It looks now as if business during the balance of the year would be restricted mainly to making deliveries and settlements; as refiners generally are not disposed to enter any new negotiations in the present condition of affairs.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Starr O W, account H McKelvy	690
Peerless O W, account B S Duncan	134
Buchanan O W, account Bates & G	146
Brilliant O W, account Thos Hackett	154
Forsyth's O W, account Bates & G	80
Keystone O W, account Thos Hackett	388
Total	1,614

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Union Refining Co. 282 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total	282 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

John Spear & Co., 165 bbls refined oil to Warding, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Isaac Hatchett 120 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, M'g & Co. 112 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Lyons & Co. 286 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total	918 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Co.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 12 M.—Crude quiet; refined November 22¾@; December 23¼@.

5 P. M.—November 22¾; December 22¾@23¼c. Crude 12¾@.

NEW YORK, November 6, 3 P. M.—Market dull but steady; spot sold at 22¾c, with 2¼c bid; sale of 5,000 bbls December at 22¾c. Crude market steady. We hear of no transactions; spot nominally 13¼c.

PARKERSBURG, November 6, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and dull at $4.00.

ROUSEVILLE, November 6, 11 A. M.—Market dull and quiet at $4.25@4.50.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 6, 11:30 A. M. —Market dull at $4.30.

TIDIOUTE, November 6, 2 P. M.—Market steady at $4.20@4.35c.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, November 6, 1871. }

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the point from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

CATTLE.

Smith & Watson, Ada	1 car
G. Galbreith, Cincinnati	1 car
F. Brown, Cincinnati	2 cars
Wood, Indianapolis	1 car
Greenwald & K., Crestline	3 cars
J. & S. Needy, Newark	3 cars
N. & H. Chalfant	1 car
R. O. Campbell, Salem	1 car
S. Hathaway, Bellaire	1 car
Wm. Hagan, Bellaire	1 car
J. Weisner, Bellaire	1 car
Total	17 cars

HOGS.

P. M. Sayder, Orrville	2 cars
Needy & Bro., Newark	1 car

SHEEP.

C. Thompson, Pulaski	1 car

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on sale to-day was larger than anticipated, footing up about 900 head; of these, 17 cars were from the west, mainly from Ohio and Indiana, while the balance were driven in from Washington, Greene, Butler and other adjoining counties. The drovers generally expected a good market, a decided improvement on any they had recently, but their expectations were not all realized; the improvement in the east, as well as at East Liberty, had some little effect, but not as much as expected. Really good butchers stock sold more readily, and, as a general thing, at better prices, the supply of this particular kind being light; the common and medium cattle dragged all the way through, and there were quite a number, some 5 or 6 car loads, left over unsold—there were also some good cattle left over. It was expected, as the supply at East Liberty was short, that some of the eastern buyers would be in attendance, but not a single man of them put in an appearance; this being the case, the drovers were altogether local, being confined to the immediate wants of the butchers, and they (the butchers) are not in the habit of making up prices when they can help it. It is worthy of notice, however, that the drovers generally were considerable better in their views than they have been for some time past; there was not the same disposition to "close out," as they were well aware that they would have no difficulty in "closing out" at East Liberty whatever was left over here. For several weeks past they have all been very anxious to sell out, as there was no inducement offered to take cattle across the river, but not so to-day, in this respect, different.

As compared with last week, prices were better for prime cattle, and about the same for common and medium grades; the former brought from 5@6 cts; we are cognizant of one butcher paying that figure for 15, and another paid it for 10; good to medium quoted at 5@5¾; common to fair, 4@4¾.

S Traurman, 40 head of common to good butcher stock, from Washington Co, at 3¾@5.

Haziewood & Blackstock sold 37 head of prime butcher stock, from Washington Co, at 5@5¾; common to fair, 4@4¾.

S Traurman, 40 head of common to good butcher stock, from Washington Co, at 3¾@5.

Haziewood & Blackstock sold 37 head of prime butcher stock, from Washington Co, at 5@5¾; common to fair, 4@4¾.

Jacob Lobman reports 34 head, from Washington Co., at 4@5¾; —15 left over.

Keefer & Beyer, 40 head of mixed Washington Co. cattle at 4@5¾.

Bingham & McNeese report 12 head of good to prime Butler Co. steers at 5@5¾.

Hotchkiss & Ziegler, 40 head of mixed Washington Co. stock at 4@5¾.

Jacob Shamberg sold 79 Washington Co. steers on Friday, to go to New York, at 4@4¾; 11 head to-day at 3¾@4¾.

M Varner reports 50 head of Washington Co. stock at 3½@4¾.

Jas Hanlin, 25 head of fair to medium Washington Co. stock at 3¾@4¾.

E Katz, 35 head of Washington Co. stock at 3½@5 cts.

D Lowenstein reports 25 head of Washington Co. stock at 3¾@4¾—12 left over.

Jacob Needy, 57 head of good to extra Ohio stock at 4@5 cts.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 70 head of fair to extra Ohio stock at 4@5 cts; whatsealed 30 head at Fair Washington Co. stock, to W. Kelly, (of New York) at 4½ cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply, although not large, about 1,100 or 1,200 head, was nevertheless, somewhat in excess of the demand, as at eleven o'clock, there were several lots of "odds and ends" unsold; it is plain enough, however, that the demand is falling off; a few weeks ago there was less difficulty experienced in disposing of 1,500 or even 1,800 than there is in working off 1,000 or 1,200 now. And it is owing mainly to the abundance and low price of pork, and at present prices, hogs are much more remunerative to the butchers than sheep; the former are selling at 4¾@4¾; the latter, that is for anything good, 5@5½, and, it is, well known there is much less wastage in hogs than sheep. Lambs, that is good ones, are 7@7½; common and middlings lbc; receipts 4,742; exports to New York 2,890; stock 6,512.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 6.—Tobacco: sales continue light; prices unchanged. Bagging: light order demand, nothing doing in round lots; jobbing trade fair; 17¾@18c. Flour: firmer feeling and unchanged; 17@c. Flour: best grades a fraction lower; low grades unchanged; extra family $6.25@6.50 in wood. Wheat: choice red and white $1.40@1.50. Corn: on arrival 55@58c for ears and shelled. Oats: prime 38c on arrival; 42c from store in bulk. Rye: 80c. Mess pork $13.50 in round lots. Bacon: shoulders 7½c; sides clear rib 8c; clear 8¾c, packed; hams sugar cured 10@10½c packed. Lard 9¾@10c, in tierces; 10¾@11c in kegs. Whisky firm at 88c. Hogs less firm; medium and choice held at $4.75@4.95; killed to-day 6,000; receipts moderate.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; closing quiet at $1.20 for seller November; $1.20¾@1.21 for seller first half of this month; $1.22¾ bid for seller December; No 2 $1.18@1.19¾. Corn firmer at 48¾@49c for cash; 48c for first half of this month; rejected 44¾@44¾c. Oats quiet but firm at 31¾@32c for cash; 32c for seller the year. Lard firm at 8¾@8¾c for cash; 8¾c for December and January. Pork easier; sales 20,000 ribs at 6¾c; 5,000 pieces green hams at 7c. Whisky quiet at 85c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 6.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 17¾@17¾c. Flour dull; family $6.50@6.65. Wheat dull and drooping at $1.38@1.40. Corn quiet but steady at 47c. Oats quiet but steady at 36@40c. Rye steady at 78@80c. Barley dull but not lower; 70@80c. Pork steady and a shade firmer; sales at $12.75. Cut meats quiet but firm; sides 7½@ 7¾c; little doing. Bacon a shade firmer; short clear 7¾c; short rib do. Live hogs in demand and prices advanced to $4.15@4.35; receipts 65,000; buyers from Louisville in the market. Lard firm at 9@9¼c. Green meats 42@42½c. Whisky steady at 86c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; sales $1.30@1.50. Corn in good demand and market firm; southern white 70@ 71c; yellow 68@70c; mixed western 72@74c. Oats dull at 40@42c. Rye dull at 80@85c. Mess pork $14.50. Bacon firm; shoulders 8c; sides 8¾c; sides clear rib 9¾c; hams 12@15c. Lard 10@10½c. Butter active. Whisky nominal at 92¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Flour quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7.50@8.12½; Ohio and Indiana $7@7.50. Wheat quiet; State and western $1.50@1.65. Rye held at 97c. Corn irregular; old yellow 74@75c; mixed western 72@74c. Oats unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess pork $14.50. Lard 9¼@9¾c. Petroleum—crude 17½@17¾c; refined 22¾@22¾c. Whisky dull at 92c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 6.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; extra white Michigan $1.48; No 1 white Michigan $1.43; amber Michigan $1.39@1.40; No 2 red $1.32. Corn dull, but unchanged; high mixed 54c; new do 51@51½c; low mixed 51@52c; new do 50@50½c; Michigan 52½c. Oats dull, but unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 6.—Flour quiet and market firm. Wheat dull but higher; No. 1 red winter $1.37@1.37½. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats: demand fair and market advanced; 35@c. Petroleum: refined steady at 22¾@22¾c; car lots crude dull and lower.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 6.—Flour steady with a moderate demand; spring $7.75; amber $8.25. Wheat firm with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.48.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, November 6.—Cotton firm and higher; middling 16¾c.

MOBILE, November 6.—Cotton firm; 17¾@ 17¾c.

CHARLESTON, November 6.—Cotton quiet; 17¾c.

MEMPHIS, November 6.—Cotton stiff; 17¾c; sales 2,200 bales.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 6.—Wheat steady with moderate demand; extra $1.54; No. 1 white $1.43@1.44; amber $1.37.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 6.—10 bbls whisky, Voigt & M; 10 do 1 oil, Arbuckles & Co; 10 do do, Hall & Parker; 51 bbls shovels, 37 do do, Myers & A; 175 bgs s corn, Schneibach & H; 141 bbls g apples Woodworth & D; 80 bgs oats, Schneibach & H; 2 cars hay, Hilliard; 1 do bolts, Pitts Bolt Co; 1 do rye, Keil & R; 36 doz brooms, Arbuckle & Co; 1 car potatoes, Aiken & W; 1 cars lumber, South Pym Mill; 45 bbls apples, J Mills mu-line 21c; Wamsutta 20c; Utica 18½c; White Rock 19c, and six cord spool cotton thread 80c for regular; 12c for assorted; 10c for navy sewing, owing to the high prices prevalent for Sea Island cotton, which is 20c higher than last year; 1 car lumber, Hay threnel moves slowly at 40@45c for best makes.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Total number of beeves 7,850, with 5,150 on sale; 140 cars by Communipaw, 121 cars at One Hundredth street and 8c cars at Weehawken. Weather cold and fine; market active at nearly half a cent advance, and stock sold easily. Ohio leads this week with 2,100 head, Illinois 2,000 head, Kentucky 1,200 head, New York 900 head, and Texas only 600 head, hence the average quality is good. Several lots arrived in some very mean Texans to 9¾@10c for thin western; the for fair and 12@12½c for fine; a few selling at 13c; a few Kentucky Shorthorn decks of 50 head Ohio 9 cwt averaged $112; one yard selling at 13c, 60 lbs per cwt; poorest Texans 6 cents; Illinois 8, fair to fair 5¾ cent Texans 8c; 100 head Illinois 7 cwt, 10¾c; 75 Indiana, 6¾ cwt, 11¾c; two cars Illinois, 7¾ cwt, 12c. Sheep 32,000, most of which 11,500 were on sale to-day. Market firm but not very active; prices are not much changed, fat lots selling well and thin rather slow; common sheep go at 5c; fair 5½c; prime 6c; extras 6¼c; thin lambs sell at 6¾c; fair 7¼c; good 8c; extras 8½c; a car of 103 the Ohio sheep sold at 5c; a car of 80 lbc, 5¾c; 50 Canadas, 121 lbs, 6½c; car of taste lambs 72 lbs, 8¼c; 36 cars Canadas, 70 lbs, 7½c; lot of thin 55 lbs, Michigan 6c. Hogs: receipts for the week 42,600, with 121 cars to-day; nothing selling alive, but worth 4¾@4¼c; dressed 6¾@7¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Beeves in fair demand this week and a fraction higher; sales of 2,000; $7@7.50 for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; $5.50@6.50 for fair to good; $4@5 for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 14,000 at 5@6½c per pound. Hogs dull and rather lower; sales of 4,100 at $5.50@ 6.50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; middling uplands 16½c. Flour dull and steady and firm; superfine winter $5.00 @5.75; extra winter $5.50@5.65; double extra $5.75@6.25; family $7.25@7.50. Wheat dull and prices have declined; No. 4 red $1.32@1.33; No. 3 $1.40; No. 2 $1.50@1.51. Corn steady with a moderate demand; sales of 43,000 bu on track in East St. Louis; white 51@54c sacked. Oats: demand fair and market firm at 32@34c for bulk; 36 for sacked. Barley quiet and unchanged; in fair to good demand. Rye: demand fair; market firm; No. 2 65@67c. Whisky 88@89c. Provisions: Pork: jobbing trade and market dull and unchanged. Pork: no stock; small sales; mess $14.00. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard quiet at 8@9c for choice. Hogs: receipts at St. Louis; white 5½@5¾

HOME NEWS.

Correction.—In Saturday morning's GAZETTE we published an account of two attempts to burn the Panhandle House. We inadvertently made an error in stating that the house belonged to Mr. McGee. Mr. Wanna McLaughlin is the owner of the building, and Alex. Potter is the present occupant, renting from Mr. McLaughlin.

F. Sellers & Co.'s Refined Lard.—All good housekeepers are just about as fastidious concerning their lard as their butter. They wish it to be fresh and absolutely clean; both of these qualities are combined in the Refined Lard prepared by F. Sellers & Co., corner of Tenth street and Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. It is never touched by the bare hand and is free from all impurities. Be certain and ask your grocer for the lard put up by this house and take no other.

Insurance.—The cards of different insurance companies of which Messrs. Arrott & Lockhart are the general agents, appear on our first page to which we refer as a column in regard to these several companies, it would add nothing to their reputation, as it will be seen by a glance at them that they are of the very best. To say that these gentlemen are their agents is enough to know that they are good and worthy the careful attention of those who insure.

Tried to Drown Herself.—Lottie Gilmore was arrested by the police on duty at the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, and taken to the lock-up about six o'clock last evening. It seems that Lottie was rather more than "half seas over," and being in that condition had tried to drown herself, when she was caught by a young man who cried for assistance, when the officer came and arrested her. The young man minded to afterwards deposited a sum of money for her release.

It will be gratifying intelligence to the many who hold policies in the Ætna Insurance Company of New York, to know that Agent Scandrett has succeeded in getting a pro rata share of the premiums on risks in this company. Mr. Carrier deserves credit for his energy and success in getting our citizens right, and no doubt he will be largely repaid for his trouble by the many who will continue to insure with him in the many companies he is agent for. See his card on first page.

Letters Held for Postage, November 6.

Buchanan, Miss Mollie, Allegheny Pa. 3c
Gallaghan, Pat, Pittsburgh 1c
Dahlke, John W., Wilkins P. O. Pa. 3c
Frankhouser, L. H., Brandonville Va 3c
Findley, Lewis, Hanover Pa. 1c
McDonough, P., Mount Vernon O. 1c
Rue, Theo., Philadelphia Pa. 3c
Shunk, H., Pittsburgh 1c
Shuck, H., Washington O. 1c
Speer, Mrs. Frank B., Marquette Mich 1c
Tribbe, Chas., Chamberlain O. 1c
Temen, Edward, Martinsburg Va. 3c
Vance, J. E., Mansfield O. 3c
Workman, H. H., Jelloway O. 3c
Weible, Miss Jas., Tidioute, Pa. 3c

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

A Victim to Strong Drink.

An old woman named Eliza Cannon was foud dead yesterday morning in a shanty directly in the rear of a row of tenement houses on Webster avenue. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest, when it was developed that the old woman had been drinking heavily for some days, and that death had resulted from the liquor and exposure. The deceased was fifty years of age, a native of Ireland, and a widow. She has a son somewhere in the city, but it is not known where. The woman was in destitute condition, having pawned her clothing from off her back to procure whiskey.

Coroner's Inquest.

At half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon Coroner West empanneled a jury and held an inquest on the remains of Samuel Pritchard, whose death we mentioned yesterday. From the testimony of the conductor of the train on which he was killed, and the following additional facts were elicited: The train parted at Swissvale by the breaking of a link. Pritchard was not missed until the train got to Homewood. The rear part of the train and the engine passed over the deceased, running over him mangling him terribly. The deceased was 28 years of age.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by the accidental breaking of a link in the coupling of a car on a coal train.

The Knife Once More.

A colored man named Charles Ford, appeared at Alderman Butler's office yesterday with the tale of woe which usually sought legal redress. He preferred a charge of aggravated assault and battery against two dusky brethren, named James Alexander and William Ford, the latter being the prosecutor's cousin. The trouble took place in the immediate neighborhood of Moore's station, Connellsville Railroad, and Ford alleges that, on the 24th of October, the defendants affray, cut him with large knives about the head and face, in proof of which he exhibited some ugly looking wounds, not yet healed up. Warrants were issued and an officer is on the search of the parties.

Committee Meeting.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee of Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Wharfmaster's room. The committee had before it for consideration the petition of coal men in reference to dredging that channel between the piers of the railroad bridges, which had been referred to it by Councils some three or four weeks since. The committee had consulted the City Solicitor about the matter, and the meeting was given to understand that the committee had no jurisdiction in the same. A sub-committee was appointed to learn from the Solicitor of the Pan Handle Railroad Company what they would ask for the privilege of dredging that channel, and report to Councils at the next meeting.

The pay roll for the month was approved and signed by the committee, and other routine business transacted.

Mortuary Report.

The following are the deaths that have occurred in this city for the week ending November 5, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, Health Physician.

Delirum tremens, 1; abcess of liver, 1; accident, 1; accident by burn, 1; apoplexy of cerebral, 1; acute bronchitis, 1; cancer of the stomach, 1; consumption, 5; congestion of brain, 2; disease of kidneys, 2; diptheria, 2; typhoid fever, 1; valvular, disease of heart, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; do of lungs, 3; do of liver, 1; do of lungs and pluera, 1; do of stomach, 2; indigestion, 2; marasmus, 2; old age, 1; poison by morphine, 1; premature birth, 1; small pox, 22; enlargement of spleen, 1; unknown, 2; still births, 4.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 20; from 1 to 2, 2; 2 to 5, 8; 5 to 10, 3; 10 to 15, 4; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 6; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 3; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 1; 90 to 100, 1. Males, 38; females, 27. White, 62; colored, 3. Total, 65.

Verona Borough Improvements Projected.

The cluster of railroad stations, linked together by tasteful private residences and situated in one of the most picturesque localities on all the line of the Valley Road, which has been incorporated as Verona borough, is as progressive a settlement as may be found in the Union. Its projected improvements give indications of a public spirit and enterprise with a determination to keep pace with progressive ideas. Building on the slope of the Valley Road will soon be commenced, and rapidly pushed to completion. The company is laying a double track through the borough which will greatly increase business facilities. Railroad avenue, now in process of grading, is a broad thoroughfare running through the borough, when paved, will give a grand drive of 160 feet width, five miles in length. The borough is building a public school house two stories high and sixty feet square, to be contracted to be finished about December 1st.

Mr. Felix Brunot has in process of erection an elegant residence on the hill in the borough and the stimulus of contemplated improvements has greatly enhanced real estate in this thriving place.

An Obnoxious Puff.

The *Leader* acknowledges having plagiarized an accompanying item on the Sheriff's advertisements from the *Dispatch*, which is charged with having appropriated it from some other source. The fleshed production is not very brilliant and we think is very offensive and distasteful. A column of Sheriff's sales printed in the daily newspaper tells of sad hearts, disappointed hopes, ruined families, business disasters and a full volume of poignant grief and bitter distress. We know that next to an execution of the direst penalty of the law is to have a family behind which to do duty devolving on the Sheriff more painful to perform than the act of exposing at sacrifice sales the homestead of the unfortunate debtor, and we are sure he never regards it as a good joke or the text for witticism on the part of others. It is very well to dilate a notice directing attention to the advertisements of the Sheriff so that the attendance at the sales may be sufficiently large to cause competition in bids, but it is all wrong to be merry over the announcement. Hence, we do not see the assurance or good taste of the "puff" so freely used by our contemporaries.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—There was a fair audience in attendance at this establishment last evening, and the entertainment was one of the best that has ever been produced there. "Elizabeth, Queen of England," was the play enacted, Mrs. Lander appearing as "Elizabeth," Mr. J. W. Taylor as "Essex," with the other characters ably sustained by the stock company. The piece will be repeated this evening.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Warner and Miss Grace Rawlinson made their first appearance in this city at the Fifth Avenue last evening, as "Virginius" and "Virginia." The audience was not a large one, owing to the strong counter attractions, no doubt, but the stars were nevertheless good, rendering the characters mentioned in a manner that was highly pleasing to all who witnessed the performance. This evening "Richelieu" will be presented, with Mr. Warner in the title role.

LIBRARY HALL.—Anna Dickinson lectures this evening. Subject—"Workingmen and Demagogues."

THEODORE THOMAS.—The grand organization of talented musicians, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, commence a series of concerts at Library Hall to-morrow evening.

MASONIC HALL.—The great Hibernicon or panorama of Ireland opened at Masonic Hall last night to a large audience. The views and all faithful, while the songs and Irishalisms accompanying are worth the price of admittance. The entertainment will be given each night this week.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC was opened last night to the public once more under the auspices of Manager Beamer. The improvements made in the building, especially in the interior, have transformed it into one of the coolest, cleanest and most comfortable theatres in the country.

Last night the brilliant and fascinating Lydia Thompson appeared to great advantage in the splendid burlesque opera of "Blue beard." The attendance was extremely large, every seat in the capacious Academy being occupied, while the aisles and passages were crowded with those who did not turn away because of the early posted card of standing room only. The burlesque was one of the most laughable and amusing entertainments of the character, we have ever witnessed, and possessed of delightful. As reorganized and strengthened, the Lydia Thompson troupe is even more attractive than ever before, and without doubt, the best combination on the stage of pretty women in the world. To-night the fantastic musical burlesque of "the Princess of Trebizonde" will be presented.

LIBRARY HALL.—No one should forget that to-night the Library course of lectures will commence, when Miss Anna Dickinson on the rostrum. Her subject is one which opens up a new field to this indomitable Joan of Arc of modern times, who, like the ruler of Macedon, seems to be anxious to conquer new worlds. Into this as into her former fields we may rely upon Miss Dickinson bringing less logic than energy and defiance, both of which are largely responsible for her popularity.

POLITICAL.

Allegheny City Republican Executive Committee.—Last Sunday in November Fixed for the Primaries.—Ward Districts Ordered to be Named.—Final Arrangements for the Primaries.

The Allegheny City Republican Executive Committee held a meeting last evening in the Select Council Chamber building.

Mr. Henry M. Long, Chairman, presided, and at half-past seven o'clock called the meeting to order.

Mr. Alexander Patterson, of the Fifth ward, was chosen Secretary.

The roll being called, the following gentlemen answered:

First ward—H. M. Long, S. B. Smith, Taomas Scandrett.

Second ward—Alfred Slack, James E. Crow, Thomas Hunter, William Chambers.

Third ward—James McGreer, H. K. Tyler, Carnel, Guth, Jas. Brennan, camuel Hastings, Casper Gang, Henry Sanitz.

Fourth ward—C. Patterson, John Dalzell, John A. Ayrer, R. M. Blair, Samuel Haziett, B. Snooz.

Fifth ward—William Hagey, Alex. Patterson.

Sixth ward—John Speer, W. F. Trimble, J. F. Ferte, Capt. Barton, Peter Riechmar.

Seventh ward—Peter Shaffer, Charles Sanders, Harbush, M Younger, Charles Moul, George McConagin, William Krebs, A. N. Barenfield.

Ninth ward—Syrus Hutchison, Thomas M. Bell, Roland Hanes, James Shipman.

The President stated the first business in order was the election of a permanent President (Mr. Long) only presiding temporarily by instructions of the County Executive Committee.

Mr. Jas. Myler moved that Mr. H. M. Long be elected to fill the position by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Long briefly returned his thanks and then said the special business to be transacted was the appointment of a day for the holding of the primary meetings.

Mr. Sisck, from the Second ward, stated—before business was closed with which—Mr. James Hustler be admitted to a seat from the Second ward in place of Mr. Mayer, who was not now a resident of the ward. The selection was unanimous.

Mr. John A Myler then moved that the day for the primaries be fixed for the first Saturday of December from 8 to 7 o'clock.

Mr. James McBrier moved to amend by fixing the last Saturday of November as the time.

Mr. Hastings moved to amend further by fixing the second Saturday of December, and the hours from 12 noon to 7 P. M.

A brief discussion ensued, after which Mr. Hastings withdrew his motion.

Mr. Alex. Patterson moved that the day be fixed on the last Saturday of November, 28th instant.

Mr. Chambers moved to amend by fixing it on "Thanksgiving Day." [Laughter.]

Voted down.

The question then recurred on Mr. McBrair's motion—That it be fixed for the last Saturday of November, which was lost.

Then came the original motion of Mr. Myler fixing the first Saturday of December as the time, which was carried.

Mr. HASTINGS offered a resolution requring each candidate for the office of Mayor to notify the President of the Committee at least ten days before the "primaries," that he would abide by the result of the "primaries." Carried.

The President stated it had always been customary to make provisions in reference to who should vote at the primaries.

Mr. McBrier offered a resolution, requiring the election officers to be sworn; and using the standard of Republicanism to be the evidence that the voter had voted the Republican ticket at the state election.

The Chair called Messrs. Allen and Dilworth to the chair.

Mr. Gray—Can't men who voted for Dilworth, vote under this resolution.

Pause—I think so; that was only a matter of opinion then, and I think their votes should not be thrown out.

Mr. Scandrett thought the only test should be that the man came up and said he was willing to support the nominee. A man might be a Democrat, and might change his views in a day. If the lines were drawn so close then the whole vote might be cut off.

Mr. Alex. Patterson said the object of the resolution was to cut out all but regular Republicans. In the last election a number of Democrats had come up and pledged themselves to support the nominee, and yet they didn't do so. It was to cut out such that the resolution was made.

Mr. John Speer wanted to know if there was any test to be applied to any of this ticket.

Mr. McBrier said there was no legal penalty, but it would serve to strengthen the delegations of the different wards. It was argued believed the officers of the election were honest, but there are some men who *might* get on and who would be strengthened in the eyes of the time by an oath. He wanted to rid the prejudices of the disgrace which so often was attached to a vote of this ward. He knew instances where a band of men came from Pittsburgh, and were in the market—offered themselves for sale to the officiates.

Mr. Scandrett had no objection to swearing the officers, but thought that the voters should not be narrowed down to pledging former Republicanism—but simply allowed to vote on pledging themselves to support the nominee.

The Chair said the resolution was the call's open enough; it opened the gate wide enough to drive a wagon through and not touch the hubs.

The Chair then read the resolution as amended, and finally presented by Mr. McBrier:

Resolved, That the officers of the ensuing primary election be sworn to discharge their duties faithfully, and that all votes received so far as they know shall be from legal voters, and in accordance of the Republican party.

Resolved, That the Republican election officers be appointed to conduct the primary election.

Mr. Scandrett had no objection to that. It stands to reason that no man will pledge his future adherence to the Republican party.

The Chairman said the public demanded that the primary election officers be sworn. It was not an imputation on the honesty of any candidate, but simply an effort to have an honest election and to have it as public as possible.

Mr. Myler asked how it would be in case there were no Republican election officers present at the time for opening the polls. Would the ward be disfranchised?

This point occasioned some discussion, but was finally settled by

The Chairman, who said the sense of the resolution was that if the Republican members of the Board could not or would not serve, the voters might at once select a Republican Board to conduct the election.

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Adjourned.

HUBBUB ON THE HILL.

Smoked and Almost Smothered—Is it a Nuisance?

Yesterday morning the case of Mr. John Huckenstine, the Allegheny brickmaker, was called up in the Mayor's office, and argued by counsel. The defendant owns a brickyard on Nunnery Hill at the head of Poplar street, Allegheny. The hill has otherwise been improved by a number of gentlemen who have erected for themselves comfortable and costly houses and beautified their surroundings with all that money and taste and the skill of the landscape gardener could suggest. But the brickyard in question is the incubus which rests upon and destroys all this rural paradise, by vomiting forth day and night from its chimneys clouds from the furnace fires, established there, and which are kept going constantly, to dry and then burn the bricks. The only property owners in the vicinity, grossed in spirit over this affliction for some time, but at last brought the matter before the Councils of the Sabbathite Jury of their fellow countrymen who agreed that the brickyard, or rather the smoke there-from, was a nuisance and would have to be abated.

Mr. Huckenstine objected to this view of the matter and hence appealed, which has thus brought the case before the Supreme Court. After the adjournment the Court took charge of the papers and reserved the decision. The case is an important one in that if the "smoke nuisance" is once established in Pittsburgh—if the Supreme Court decides that the people can be smoked out even in Pittsburgh—then may interesting complications be looked for in the future.

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Influence of Female Society.

It is better for you, says Thackeray, to pass an evening once or twice a week in a lady's drawing room, even though the conversation is slow, and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a club, tavern, or bit of a theatre. All the amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society, have dull perceptions, and are stupid, or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggerers, who are sucking the butts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is insipid to a youth; beauty has no charm for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast; who does not know one tune from another. I protest I can sit for a whole night talking to a well-regulated, kindly woman about her girl coming out, or her boy at Eton, and like the evening's entertainment.

One of the great benefits a man may receive from a woman's society is, that he is bound to be respectful to them. The habit is of great good to your moral men, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yawn for ourselves, we light our pipes, and say we won't go out; we prefer ourselves, and our ease; and the greatest good that comes to a man from a woman's society is, that he has to think of somebody besides himself—somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.

"The One Term Principle."

The Young Men's Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian church held their regular meeting last evening. The attendance was somewhat larger than usual, as it had been announced that a discussion would be had on the question, "Should the one term principle be observed in the election of the Presidents of the United States?" The affirmative was ably argued by Messrs. James Houston and W. S. McCutcheon, and the negative by Messrs. F. H. McCutcheon, Alexander Munn and Edward Munn. The arguments, and the manner in which they were handled would have done great credit to much older heads. The debaters are all very young men, but they handled the subject with the ability of experienced tacticians. The Judges were Mr. R. Miller and Dr. Douglas, with Mr. Robert Kennedy as umpire, who unanimously awarded the honor to the gentlemen who maintained the affirmative side of the question.

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SMALL POX IN ALLEGHENY.

The Citizens in Council—Opposition to the Hospital—A Permanent One Talked of—Small Pox Cases to be Reported—Mortality Lists to be Published.

Last evening another Citizens's Meeting was held in the Allegheny Common Council chamber, for the purpose of considering the "small pox" question, and that the people might know what progress had been made in sanitary regulations for the city.

The first matter which engaged attention was the report of the death of Kinsman as noted elsewhere. The report as published in regard to the case, was read and endorsed by Mayor Callow. The Mayor then called attention to the fact that new cases came within his knowledge every day showing the necessity for a hospital. He thought one should at once be established. He thought however the location chosen for the temporary hospital a bad one in may respects.

Patients would have to pass on their way thither though Millvale, Etna, and Sharpsburg, thus rendering it probable that the infection would be carried into those boroughs also—he stated that it was not likely the West Penn Railroad would allow their cars to be used for the purpose. He had also understood that the citizens of Claremont had threatened to tear up the switch.

Mr. Alexander Park, Jr., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee consisting of five persons to confer with Councils in relation to the selection of an eligible site for a permanent hospital for the city of Allegheny, and to report to the proper authorities to procure suitable plans for a hospital building.

Carried, and the following gentlemen appointed: Dr. R. B. Mowry, Dr. Wm. Herron, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Alexander Moore, and Alexander Leggate.

Mr. Park said he was surprised, in reading the reports of the last meeting, that the hospitals were all crowded. Previous to that time Pittsburgh had no hospitals. The doors of the hospitals should not have been closed without notice. Yet he felt sure that the Pittsburgh Board of Health for their action, as it had compelled action in Allegheny. Much was also due to the citizens of Allegheny for their interest in the matter of sanitary provisions. But something more should be done to stir up the people. He thought if the schools were closed it might have some effect in stirring up the people to prompt and decided action.

Dr. Leasure alluded to Matthew Vassar, who by having seen the inscription of Phillip Gast's hospital, erected by him in his lifetime, had endowed a college. Was there a man in Allegheny city who would build a hospital in his lifetime and thus gain immortal honor?

Health Officer Williams reported progress on the new hospital building. Only about six carpenters were at work, that the posts had all been put in, and a well was being dug upon the premises. That twelve beds and bedding had been procured.

It was now announced that there were fifty two patients in the hospital, and on motion, on motion, Wm. H. Brill was appointed a committee of one to see about procuring them for the hospital.

Dr. Leasure now offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that Councils should pass a series of sanitary ordinances, making it obligatory upon physicians to give certificates of deaths occurring in families, and upon undertakers or others to inter any body without first obtaining such certificate, and returning to the Health Officer.

Resolved, That Councils are respectfully requested to pass an ordinance making it obligatory upon the Health Officer to call a Health Officer all cases of small-pox occurring in their practice; and that the Health Officer issue permits for the removal of the sick from house occupied by such patients to remain until all danger of infection shall have passed.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Health Officer to visit such premises, and if the patient cannot be properly isolated, to give a permit in writing for him or her to be removed to the small-pox hospital.

Dr. Leasure said that the "bull must be taken by the horns," and the small-pox was a mighty big bull. He didn't believe in any temporary measure. Councils should be called upon to prevent the disease from stalking through the streets. Something more than a fumigating process must not be allowed upon the streets until they have a certificate from his attending physician. The only thing by which the small-pox can be eradicated is by vaccination and revacalnation until it will no more take effect.

The resolutions offered by Dr. Leasure were now voted upon and passed.

Dr. Leasure then offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of five to correspond with this Health Officers of other cities requesting copies of their sanitary laws, and that this committee be asked to call to the aid of sanitary laws in the cities where a band of men come from Pittsburgh, and were in the market—offered themselves for sale to officiates.

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MURDERED BY FOOTPADS.

A Butter County Farmer Assaulted and Robbed—Left Senseless on the Roadside—Death in the Hands of the Injured—The Perpetrators not Known—Lynching Talked of.

Murder, like the small-pox, seems to be epidemic in the community just now; and the readers of the daily press hardly recover from the shock of one horror in this way before their sensibilities are again aroused by a fresh display of the results of fiendish passions, incited by hate, or sudden excitement, or greed for plunder. The latest of these is that which is at present creating the most intense excitement in and about the vicinity of the little village of Prospect, in our neighboring county, Butler.

The victim of the tragedy was Mr. Hamilton Gillespie, an aged farmer residing near Prospect, and one of the most respected residents in the county. Last Friday he went to New Castle with a load of hay, and having disposed of it, was returning home in his wagon. In the evening when he reached Slippery Rock Hill, a sequestered spot in the road, remote from any house, just as he reached the hill he was suddenly intercepted by two young men, one of whom with a club felled to the ground the team, while the other caught the old man. A scuffle ensued, when the companion of the robber came to his relief, and Gillespie, though a strong, aged hard, was robbed of his pocket-book containing $35 and valuable papers. The villains then, apparently apprehensive of the fatal result their victim a blow on the head with the club, felling him to the ground, and leaving him senseless as they fled.

The unconscious man lay on the road for several hours until he was discovered by some farm hands passing that way, and carried into the house of a neighboring farmer named Fischer, where he still remains in a critical condition. Yesterday a brother of the murdered man called at the Allegheny Mayor's office, and stated his business with the facts with a view of securing assistance in hunting the perpetrators. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the neighborhood, as this is the third time persons have been attacked at the same place—the footpads seeming to consider it a favorable locality for their operations. The people talk of lynching, and it would not be conducive to the comfort of any of the suspected parties to fall into the hands of the exceted populace.

KINSMAN'S FATE.

His Sad Death in His Cell—He Falls from the Table to the Floor and Dies Alone—Investigation by the Coroner—Verdict of the Jury.

In yesterday morning's GAZETTE an account was given of the arrest of a man on the streets of Allegheny, who was wandering about in a state of delirium, caused by his sufferings from the effects of delirium tremens. It was then stated that the man, whose name was John Kinsman, and who was employed as hostler at the Roshouse Hotel, was placed in a cell at the lock-up, to be kept there until he could be otherwise provided for. Throughout Sunday such attention as could be given him was bestowed, but he was so unsuited for the care of sufferers, but during the night he was left alone. The bed was turned upon a table, and at various times during the night he rolled off and fell heavily on the floor. About four o'clock yesterday morning he was discovered on the floor, and presented a horrible appearance. His face and clothes were covered with blood, and the floor was smeared to a considerable extent. The walls and bars in different places were also stained with blood. Dr. Smith was immediately summoned, but life was already extinct, the fearful injuries he had been inflicted having resulted in death.

Coroner West was notified of the sad occurrence and held an inquest yesterday afternoon. A number of witnesses were examined the testimony eliciting the facts that for the past week the deceased had been on a spree, drinking to excess, from the effects of which, as well as the loathsome disease with which he was afflicted, his system had been greatly enervated. The effect of his fall upon the floor in his weak condition, according to the testimony of the physician, was to produce congestion of the brain. Concussion of the brain had also been brought about by a fall upon the hard stone floor. The jury after a short time spent in consultation, returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused by visitation of God.

The belief at first prevalent that Kinsman had committed suicide, on account of the blood found upon the bars and walls. It is likely that the man in his delirium and frenzy did perforate his throat with the sharp sides of the cell, but it is not at all probable that he would have done so with sufficient force to produce death.

ALLEGHENY BOARD OF HEALTH.

Their Meeting Last Night—Health Officer Williams' Report—Small Pox Increasing—The "Hospital" Movement.

The Allegheny Board of Health held a meeting last evening at their office in the City Building.

Present: Messrs. Arrott, Barker, Bulford, Jones, Smith, Hanna and President Blakely.

The Health Officer reported seventeen complaints of nuisances during the past week, eleven of which had been abated. He also reported that twenty cases of small-pox had been returned by the physician to the Board, and that he was informed so far as he could learn was increasing the number of its victims in the city.

President Blakely reported that he had been unable to procure tents at the Arsenal, and in answer to a letter sent to Washington had been told that there were none to spare that could be had. Report accepted.

Health Officer Williams reported the action of the Citizens' Meeting Friday evening, and said that in accordance therewith work was being pushed forward on the hospital.

A request was made that the members might attend the citizens' meeting in progress in the Common Council chamber.

The following number of bills were presented and referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report at next meeting. Carried.

Upon reassembling the action of the Health Officer in relation to the erection of a temporary hospital was approved.

The chair stated that a hospital physician, steward, cook and nurse were now employed at the hospital when completed. The applications of J. C. Cready and Henry J. Fischer for the positions of nurses, were presented.

Mr. Jones moved that the Board advertise for a hospital steward; also for male and female nurses. Carried.

Dr. Daniel Leasure was then nominated by Mr. Arrott as the Hospital Physician, and elected by an unanimous vote.

The matter of fixing the compensation of the Hospital Physician was then discussed, but no decisive action taken.

Mr. Hanna moved that a committee be appointed to take charge of the hospital and attend to its construction, and to furnish the necessary supplies. Carried, and Messrs. Hanna, Barker and President Blakely were appointed.

Mr. Barker moved that the Health Officer be instructed to engage some person to devote all bed clothing and garments used by persons suffering from small-pox. Carried.

Adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

Eliza Wallace came before Alderman Logan and charged Philip Finnegan with false pretence, by which he managed to keep her out of a board and lodging at $12. Philip was arrested, and paid the bill and costs of the suit and the case was dismissed.

Charles Brennan exhibited an ugly looking, badly used up head at Alderman O'Donnell's office, where he appeared charging C. Ford, James Tyler, Pitt Fitzgerald, and John Allen with assault and battery. The parties all reside on Pike street, where the fracas and wounding of Brennan occurred. They were all just a little "how come you so?" and the accused for some cause pummelled Charles Brennan. Warrants were issued, and all have been arrested and held for a hearing by Mr. Duncan.

Information was made before the Mayor, charging Frank Quinn with conspiracy. He, with several others, was driving a team on the South Side, and it is alleged that they conspired together to obtain higher wages, by threatening to stop work. Quinn and others were arrested, and held for a hearing.

James Wilson preferred a charge of malicious mischief against John Bristol, before Alderman Taylor. Bristol, it is alleged, wilfully drove his wagon against Wilson's wagon, breaking the shafts of the latter vehicle. A warrant was issued.

Eliza Foster appeared before Alderman Taylor, of the Fifth ward, and charged Lizzie Crowley with assault and battery. Eliza deposes that Lizzie seized her by the hair of the head and the throat, and dragged her about, and also annoyed her with threats and menaces. A warrant was issued.

The Office of Joseph Maclean, Room No. 9, 96½ Fourth avenue, is a pleasant resort for the literary man. You can find books in every department of literature, and many rare works. Send for a catalogue. tf

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this week at

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Furs.

New fashionable Furs at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street. TTHS.

The sale of the fine stock of goods at Moorhead's trimming, notion and gents' furnishing house, No. 81 Market street, is positive and the prices are marked in every instance far below cost.

Any person desiring from $2,500 to $20,000 on first mortgage can be accommodated by calling on W. E. TUSTIN,
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Special

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Silk velvets and plushes.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

Gents' furnishing goods at the reduced prices of the clearance sale at W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

Special,

Lyons black silks at reduced prices.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

Second Grand Opening

this week at

McKEE, MURPHY & Co.'s.

Beaver Mufflers, Gloves and Capes at Palmer's, 84 Wood street. TTHS.

Great Bargains at the grand clearance sale now going on at W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street. Ladies, you will find the prices marked down wonderfully.

BREVITIES.

WHAT will-to-day's terrible sensation be?

A RIOT is expected in New York to-day.

MANY of our mechanics have gone to Chicago.

THE city elections take place on this day four weeks.

THE rivers are receding; 23 inches water in the channel.

DR. STANTON'S funeral takes place this